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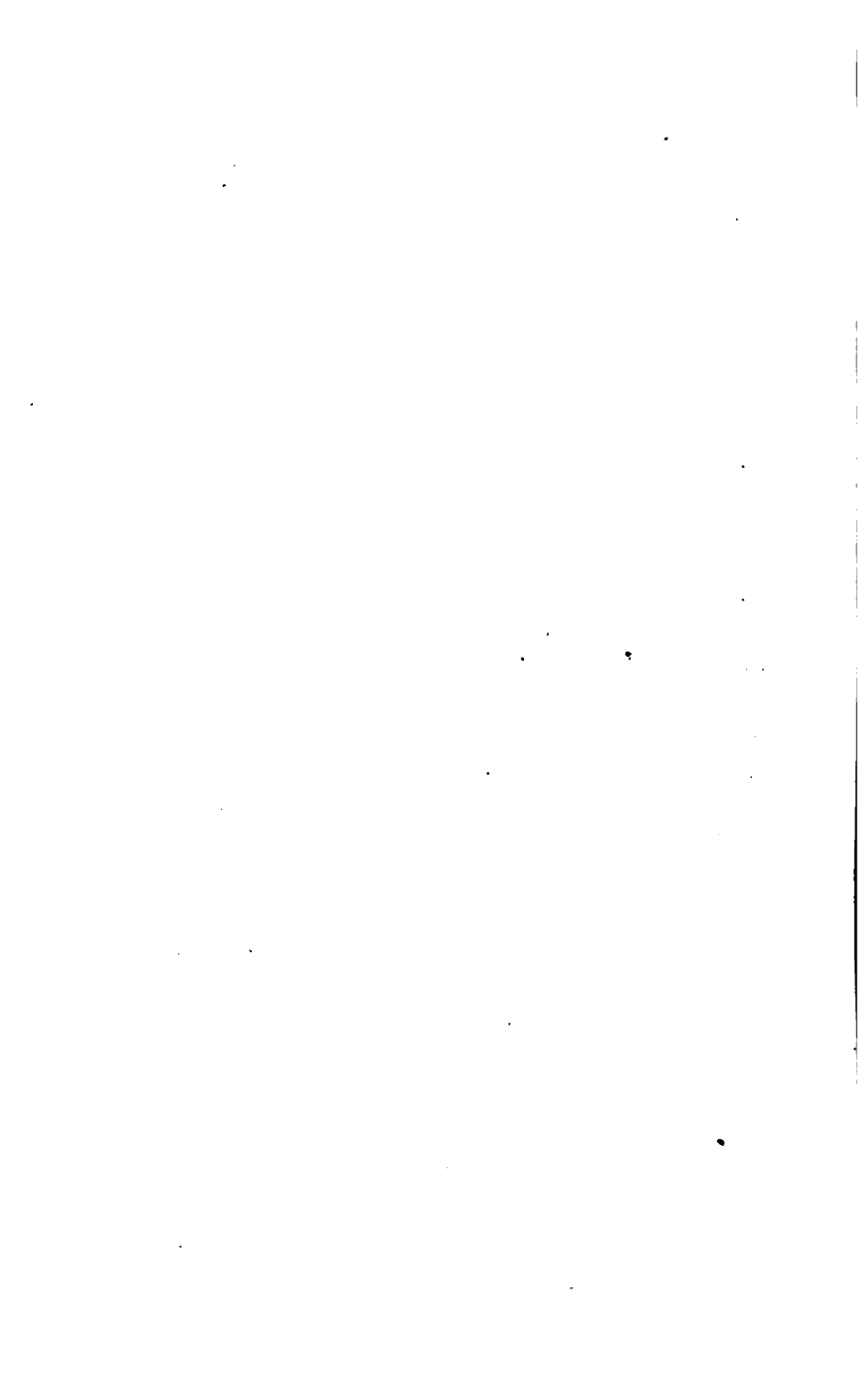
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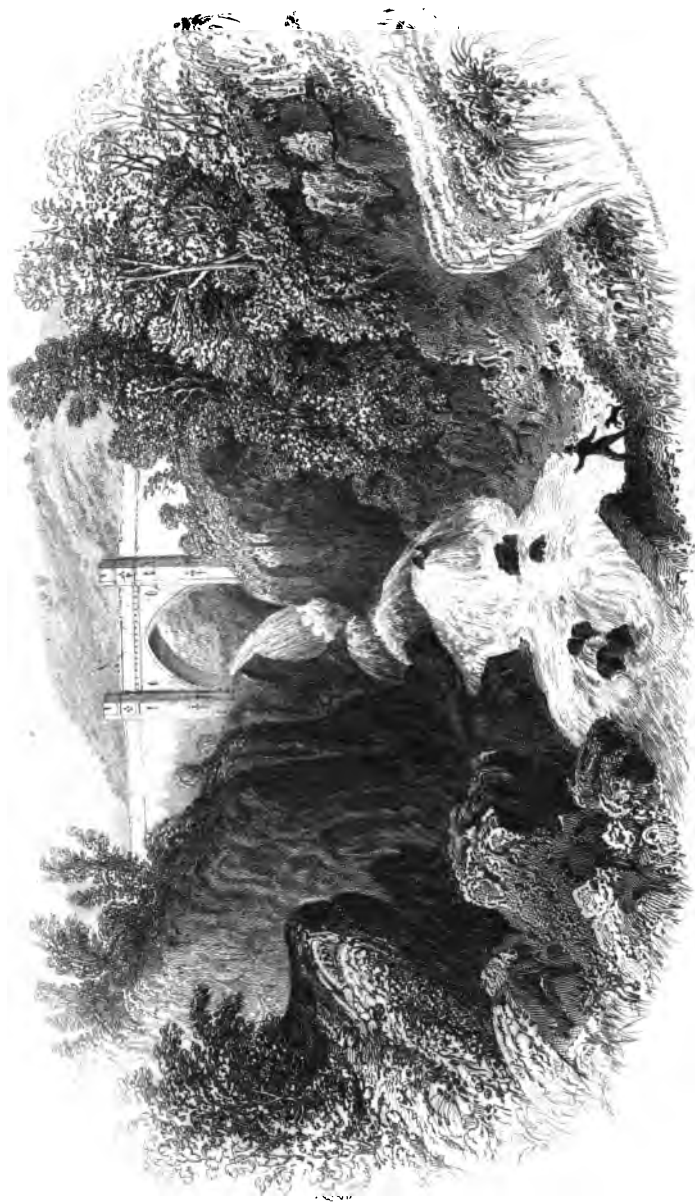
THE
ILLUSTRATED
HAND-BOOK
TO WICKLOW.
PRICE. 2s. 6d.

Gough bedd ~
Ireland.
800/66.









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THE
ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK
TO THE
COUNTY OF WICKLOW:
BEING
A GUIDE
TO THE
STRANGER AND A COMPANION TO THE RESIDENT,
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY,
AND DOCUMENTS INTERESTING TO
THE TOPOGRAPHICAL AND MONUMENTAL ANTIQUARIAN.



BY
GEORGE O'MALLEY IRWIN, Esq.,
Late Deputy-Assistant Barrister for the Counties of Meath, Wicklow, and Wexford.

London:
NEWMAN & Co., 48, WATLING STREET.
TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1844.





TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

Prince Albert,

THE PATRON AND PROMOTER OF EVERY USEFUL SCIENCE,

THIS BOOK

IS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S GRACIOUS PERMISSION

Most humbly and respectfully dedicated by

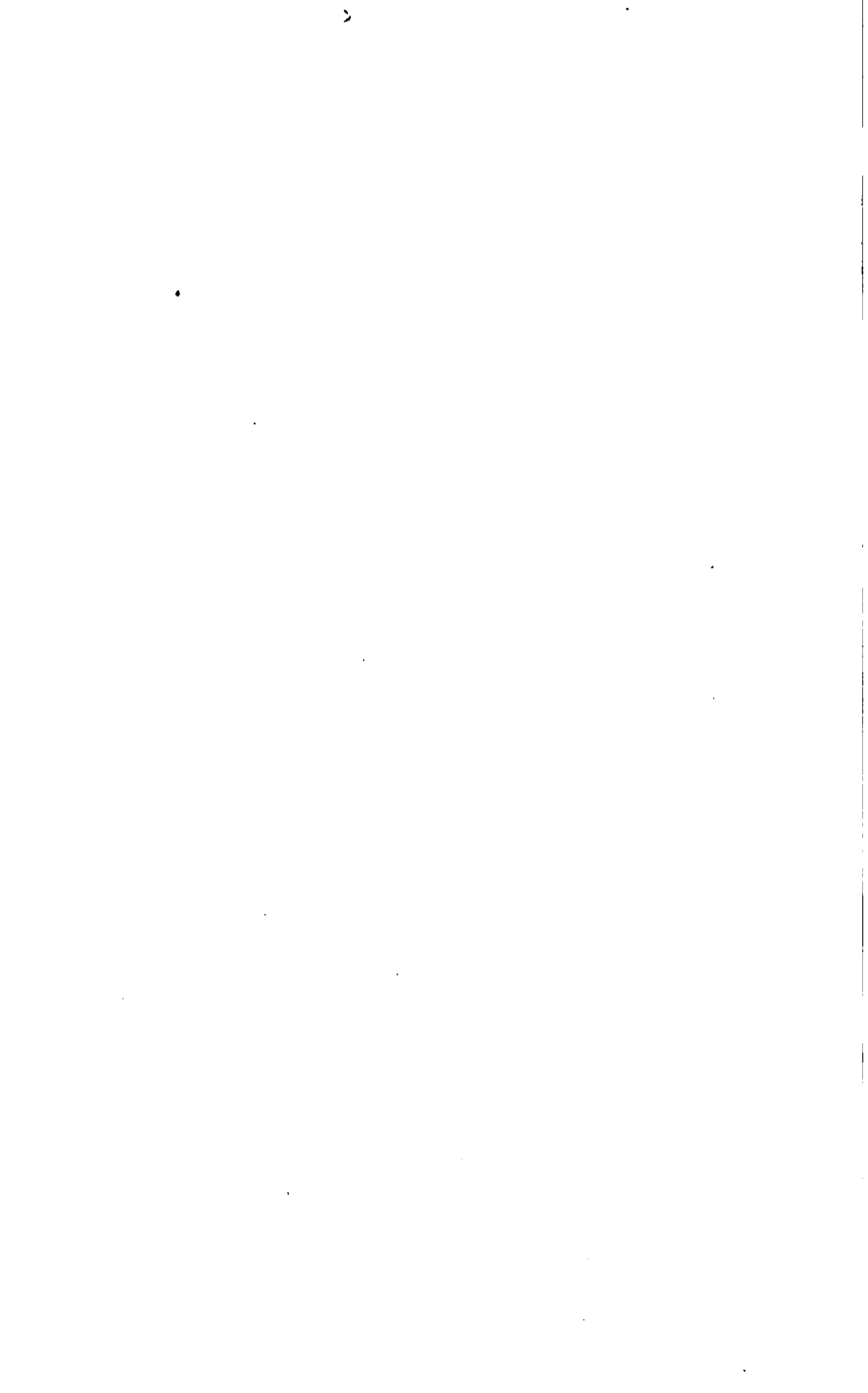
THE AUTHOR.

Dublin, May, 1844.



PREFACE.

To fill a volume with a descriptive sketch of the County of Wicklow is no very difficult task. The object, however, of the following little work is to present a clear and interesting account of scenes truly picturesque and memorable; on the one hand, avoiding the repetition of a mere catalogue of names; and on the other, that prolixity and minuteness which fatigue the memory and tend more to bewilder and mislead, than to direct and guide. No doubt the study of many books, in addition to this Manual, will be necessary for those who desire to render themselves familiar with the topographical and monumental antiquities of Wicklow in all their bearings; but a bird's-eye-view of the whole will probably satisfy the majority of readers. A large section of the work comprehends a description of the principal places in Wicklow, and the writer is able to add the result of his own personal experience to materials derived from others.



INTRODUCTION.

IN a country blest with every natural advantage that can tend to dignify and elevate her among nations, if civilization has not been carried to that degree of perfection which England has attained ;—if the inhabitants, whether from inability or unwillingness, do not embark in undertakings of national industry ;—if a spirit of discontent prevails ;—in a word, if the communication between the two islands has not hitherto been productive of the greatest mutual advantage, it can best be accounted for by the following statement at page 79 of the Report just published, (1844,) by the Commissioners appointed by Sir Robert Peel, to inquire respecting the Ordnance Memoir of Ireland, namely,—“ That the English public have been much imposed upon by quack writers, NICHOLS, 445 ;” and to the consequent general want of information, intercourse, and reciprocal confidence, which, if existing, would produce a mode of treatment systematic in kindness, and considerate encouragement.

The misery, unparalleled in any civilized country, which, for ages, has continued to press the people of Ireland to the earth in other parts, is comparatively unknown in Wicklow, where, it is only justice to say, the land comfortably supports those by whose labour it is rendered productive.

In 1843, Mr. Kohl, the celebrated German traveller, in his publication on Ireland, represents the abodes of the Irish people in language truly descriptive of their wretchedness, without attributing the cause to "want of industry."

England knows less of Ireland than of the more remote parts of the empire; although it should assist and combine to raise Ireland in the scale of society, since Ireland, no more than an eagle, whose wings have been shorn of their plumage, has power of raising itself.

Ireland has been looked upon by many as a spot over-run with lakes and bogs, where nothing is worthy of observation. But, indisputably, such scenes as Glenmalure, Glendalough, the Vale of Avoca, Powerscourt, The Dargle, and many other views which Wicklow presents, are not to be surpassed in the most favoured English localities.

How frequently do we squander much time and treasure in visiting foreign territories, while we neglect, not only to improve to the best advantage, but even to see, that which we possess.

The time, however, seems fast approaching, when the value of Ireland will be better understood, its scenery and topographical and monumental antiquities more appreciated. That happy day, it is hoped, is not far distant, when the beloved Sovereign of these Realms, in the words of her Prime Minister, "Fulfilling the fondest wishes of her heart—shall alight, like some benignant spirit, on the shores of Ireland, and lay the foundation of a Temple of Peace."

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THE
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO THE
County of Wicklow.

CHAPTER I.

“Heavens ! What a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams ! till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays.”—THOMPSON.

WICKLOW, rich in the topographical and monumental antiquities of Ireland, may be justly termed a county *ornée*, full of villas and gentlemen's seats, which are every way appropriate to the vicinage of a great metropolis ; whose environs, when we contemplate the romantic grandeur of the mountainous regions, the majestic woods, and the beautiful and various views, which here present themselves, may well be considered unrivalled.

To no country in the world has Heaven been more prodigally bountiful than to the county of Wicklow ; for, independent of the genius, with which its glens and waters are everywhere associated, the plains and valleys

throughout, rest upon beds of the richest manure. Towards the sea, sand, shell, and weed are to be found. Here only is the singular phenomenon of the purest gold being collected in the streams. The mines of copper and lead are most productive, as well as quarries of slate and granite, and no where else is the white marcasite known by the name of the *Irish diamond*. The rivers and extent of marine coast, open to all parts of the world, afford an immediate communication with England, and are propitious to commerce. The Avon, the Vartry, the Bray, the Aughrim, and other rivers, with numerous and beautiful lakes, abound with fish of various descriptions. The fertility of this county, with the exception of its mountainous districts, is uncommonly luxuriant. The climate is soft and salubrious. The monumental ruins demonstrate its former consequence, remaining as evidence of the patriotic zeal of the Irish people in past ages; and the present inhabitants possess all the essential qualities, which deserve, and should enjoy prosperity and happiness.

Here no stranger can visit without delight, or leave without regret; and the parting wish of their heart must be, that a new Aurora may shed her pure and purple light upon this country, and that reason, gentleness, and moderation may therein prevail.

From the report published in March, 1844, by the Commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the facts relating to the ordnance memoir of Ireland, it appears that Wicklow contains an area of 499,088 acres; that £3,441 6s. 6d. has been expended on the

ordnance valuation of this county. According to another report, published in August, 1843, by the Commissioners appointed to take the census of Ireland, for the year 1841, Wicklow contains 126,163 inhabitants, and 19,931 houses. During the reign of James I. (1603,) Wicklow was made a county,* when all Ireland was divided into shires. Judges were then sent into Connaught and Munster, where none had been for more than 200 years, and into Ulster, where none had ever been before. Sir JOHN DAVIES, to whom we are indebted for an history of Ireland, was then attorney-general.

The soil of Wicklow, the *Cualann* of the ancients, as various, as its surface is irregular, consists of transition schists, interspersed with masses of quartz, granite, and crystalline greenstone. The mountain districts are composed of granite, and range from an elevation of 1,000 to 3,039 feet above the level of the sea.

Wicklow is bounded on the north by the county of Dublin; on the south, by the county of Wexford; on the south-west, by the county of Carlow; on the west, by the county of Kildare; and on the east, by Saint George's Channel; extending from north to south thirty-two Irish miles, and from east to west, twenty-six Irish miles. It is divided into the following

* In the reign of Henry VIII., O'BYRNE, who had sworn allegiance, and whose Sept had often harrassed Dublin, begged that his territory might be converted into an English county, by the name of Wicklow, but was refused. Another similar request from a leading chieftain, "The Annally," was also rejected.

baronies : Arklow ; Ballinacor, north ; Ballinacor, south ; New Castle ; Rathdown ; Shillelagh ; Talbot's-town lower, and Talbot's-town upper.

There are *five* distinct roads which lead from Dublin direct to the county of Wicklow.

The *first*, and most frequented road, proceeds through Cabinteely to Bray, The Dargle, Powerscourt, The Glen of the Downs, Newtown Mount Kennedy, Ashford, The Devil's Glen, Rathdrum, Vale of Avoca, Meeting of the Waters, and Arklow.

The *second*, passing through Dundrum and The Scalp, leads to Enniskerry, Ballinastow Inn, Roundwood, Annamoe, Luggelaw, and Glendalough.

The *third*, proceeding through Rathfarnham to Glencree Barrack, Sally-Gap, and Laragh, also reaches Glendalough.

The *fourth*, branching from the Dublin and Enniskerry line, through Kilgobbin, and Glencullen, increases the distance to Enniskerry, and is more hilly ; consequently not frequented so much as the road which passes through The Scalp.

The *fifth* road, passing through Roundtown, Tallaght, and Kilbride, cross-roads, proceeds to Blessington, Poul-a-Phuca, Hollywood, and Baltinglass.

The first road (that from Dublin to Bray) may again be divided into two roads, which are much travelled ; one, crossing the river Dodder, at Ball's Bridge, may be proceeded on to Bray, through the Black Rock, Kingstown, Killiney, Dalkey, Queenstown, and Shaganagh

cross roads; the other crosses the Dodder at Donnybrook, and proceeds through Stillorgan and Cabinteely to Bray.

Eleven Irish miles are exactly equal to fourteen English. The following calculations are made in English miles :—

	Miles.		Miles.
Dublin to Blackrock	5	Dublin to Kilgobbin ..	7
„ Cabinteely	8½	„ Glencullen ..	9
„ Bray	12½	„ Enniskerry ..	12½
„ Newtown Mount			
Kennedy	22	Dublin to Tallaght	6½
„ Ashford.....	28	„ Kilbride, cross-	
„ Rathdrum.....	37	roads	13½
„ Avoca Inn	40½	„ Blessington ..	17½
„ Wooden-bridge		„ Poul-a-Phuca	22½
Inn	44½	„ Hollywood ..	24½
„ Arklow	49	„ Merginstown,	
		cross-roads	29
		„ Baltinglass ..	37
Dublin to Dundrum.....	4		
„ The Scalp.....	10	Dublin to Kingstown ..	6
„ Enniskerry	12	„ Shanganagh,	
„ Ballinastow Inn	19½	cross-roads	11
„ Roundwood	23	„ Bray	13
„ Annamoe	26		
„ Larah	28	Dublin to Donnybrook	2½
„ Glendalough ..	29½	„ Stillorgan ..	5½
		„ Cabinteely ..	8½
		„ Bray	12½
Dublin to Rathfarnham ..	3½		
„ Glencree Barrack	12½	Dublin to Newtown Mount	
„ Sally-Gap	17	Kennedy ..	22
„ Laragh	28½	„ Newrath Bridge..	29
„ Glendalough ..	30½		

In reference to the topographical and monumental antiquities of Ireland, and the report of the Commissioners published in March, 1844, respecting the ordnance memoir of Ireland, universal satisfaction has been afforded by the recommendation of the renewed prosecution of the memoir. The Commissioners report to Government, that the subject of topographical and monumental antiquities of Ireland is "*almost untouched*," and that, "*there are at present more monuments of early antiquity, existing in Ireland, than in England.*" The following is an extract from the report at page xiii:—

"Much light has been thrown on the literary and ecclesiastical history of Ireland by Archbishop USHER, Sir JAMES WARE, and COLGAN, while the *topographical and monumental antiquities* have had but meagre notice. The subject is therefore unexhausted, indeed *almost untouched*, and no inquirer, until the officers of the survey commenced their labours, has ever brought an equal amount of local knowledge, sound criticism, and accurate acquaintance with the Irish language, to bear upon it. There are at present *more monuments of early antiquity existing in Ireland than in England.* Some districts are particularly rich in them; but from the injuries of the weather, neglect, and the increase of cultivation, they are rapidly disappearing, so that if Irish antiquities are to 'escape the shipwreck of time,' it would seem they must do so now or never,—the best possible opportunity for collecting the materials presents itself. There are at hand admirable

instruments—for the task in Mr. PETRIE, and his assistants, trained as they have been in the orthographic department of the survey; such persons are of rare occurrence, and the limits within which the Irish language is spoken, are, year by year, becoming narrower; while the monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidence, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story, and the like, from which an exact and scrupulous diligence should recover somewhat, are passing out of memory.”*

To Mr. PETRIE, of Dublin, who was examined by the Commissioners, the Irish public are in a great measure indebted for the revival of the taste for historical learning and antiquities of this country.

It is said, that until the recent exertions of the Irish Archæological Society, since the publication of Sir RICHARD COX’s “*Hibernia Anglicana*,” there had been no additions made to the materials of mediæval Irish history, with the single exception of the splendid collection of Irish annals, translated into Latin by Dr. CHARLES O’CONOR, and given to the world by the munificence of the late Duke of BUCKINGHAM, under the title of “*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*.” This work gives the annals of the four Masters only down to the arrival of the English in the

* The Commissioners have well said,—“It would not be easy to overvalue the harvest of good, which the whole empire might reap from the diffusion of such knowledge in Ireland.”

twelfth century ; and having been written in Latin, and intended only for private circulation, the interest excited has not been so general as would appear due to the importance of the matter. In fact, it still remains a singular, but just reproach to the learned in these countries, “ that the history of Ireland is yet to be written.”

There is, however, at present, preparing for publication, *the annals of the four Masters*, from A.D. 1172, to the conclusion in 1616 ; consisting of the Irish text from the original manuscript, and an English translation, with copious explanatory notes by Mr. JOHN O'DONOVAN. This publication may therefore be regarded, as virtually giving these annals to the world for the first time ; this great work abounds with varied incident and characteristic details, during that period of our history, which is most interesting to those, who live among the influences created by the subsequent conflict of races, language, creeds, and institutions.

The motives which led to the original undertaking, of collecting the most authentic annals, by the four Masters, are set forth with simplicity and dignity in the dedication, of which the following is an extract, addressed to O'GARA, styled Lord of Coolavin, and at that time one of the members of the Irish parliament :—

“ I, MICHAEL O'CLEARY, have waited on you, noble FERGAL O'GARA, as I was well acquainted with your zeal for the glory of God, and the credit of your country. I perceive the anxiety you suffer from the cloud which at present hangs over our ancient milesian race ; a state

of things which has occasioned the ignorance of many relative to the lives of the holy men, who in former times have been the ornaments of our island ; the general ignorance also of our civil history, and of the monarchs, provincial kings, lords, and chieftains, who flourished in this country through a succession of ages ; with equal want of knowledge in the synchronism necessary for throwing light on the transactions of each," &c.

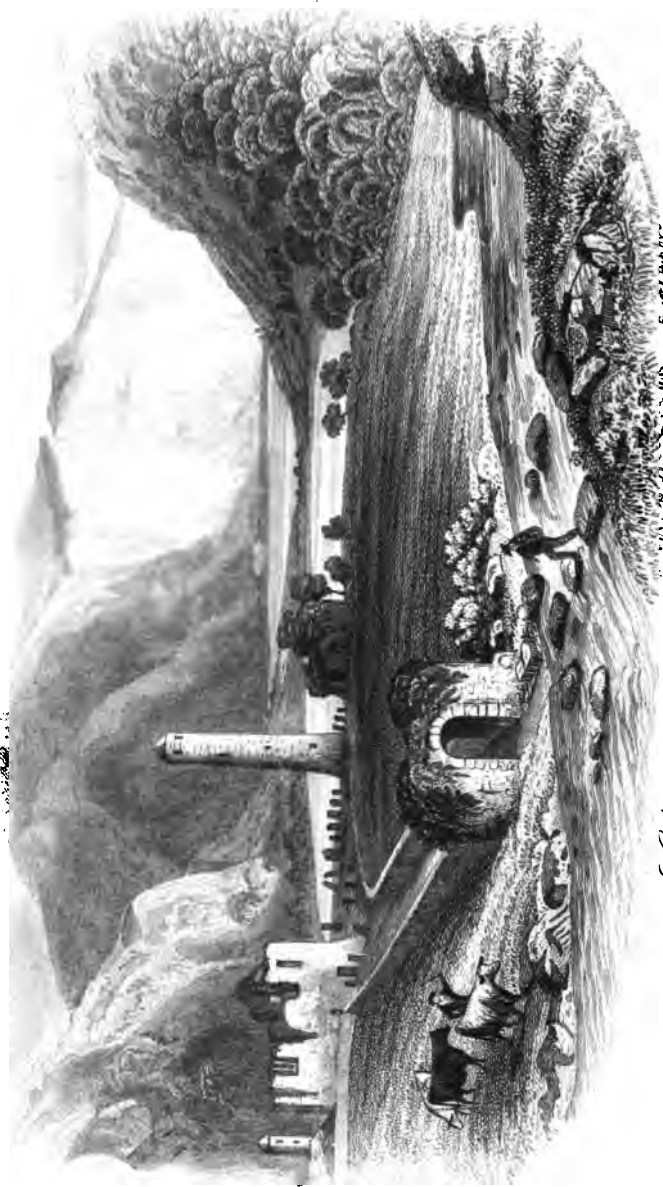
The Royal Irish Academy is the faithful depository of this original dedication, as of many of the other remaining evidences of the learning, piety, and patriotic zeal of the Irish people in past ages.

There are infirmaries in Baltinglass and Wicklow ; fever hospitals at Arklow, Bray, Newtown Mount Kennedy, Stratford-on-Slaney, and Wicklow ; and sixteen dispensaries in different places throughout the county. The district lunatic asylum, to which the county of Wicklow is entitled to send twenty-seven patients, is situate in Dublin.

Savings' banks are established at Arklow and Bray. In 1841 there were 996 depositors ; and the amount of deposits was £27,617. There are loan funds at Baltinglass, Blessington, Bray, Carnew, Imale, Kiltegan, Newtown Mount Kennedy, Moyne, Powerscourt, Preban, and Wicklow, which circulated, during the year 1842, £63,718. Their aggregate capital was £14,864 ; the gross profit £2,615 ; expenses of management £841 ; interest paid on capital £730 ;

total net profit £964; expended for charitable purposes
£1,523; total net profit since commencement £4,759;
total expenditure for charity £2,924.





Glendalough, Co. Wicklow.

Engd & Pubd by Wm. & A. Nichol.

CHAPTER II.

"Why dost thou build the hall, son of the
 Winged days? Thou look'st from thy towers to-day;
 Yet, a few years, and the blast of the desert comes; it howls
 In thy empty court."—Ossian.

Glendalough, or the *Valley of the two lakes*, which the name signifies, is the seat of the once illustrious seminary, described as "the luminary of the western world, whence savage septs, and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion." Far from us, and from our friends, be that frigid philosophy which would conduct indifferent and unmoved over any ground, dignified by wisdom or by virtue; and truly, that man is little to be envied, whose piety will not grow warmer as he treads the ruins of Glendalough.

"No wish profaned my overwhelm'd heart;
 Blest hour! it was a luxury to be."—Coltman.

Here stands that venerable monument of remote antiquity, a genuine Irish round tower, perfect from the base to the apex, rising one hundred and ten feet in

height, and in fine preservation. It is one of the most interesting remains of antiquity that Ireland possesses, and stands, like "Pompey's pillar," in the deserts of Alexandria.

The round tower of *Glendalough* possesses all the peculiar marks of the genuine old Irish round towers. They have four apertures near the summit, opposed to the four cardinal points of the compass; from the base to the apex they are equally rotund; in general, though not always, they diminish in diameter as they rise; becoming taper at the top; and the opening, intended for an entrance, is always several feet, though varying from eight to fourteen, removed from the ground. The uses and date of the round tower at Glendalough are involved, in common with all others, in that uncertainty, or rather obscurity, which veils these singular structures. There are no steps remaining inside, so that they were, probably, made of wood, or some such perishable material. In Scotland there are two small round towers; at Abernethy in Perthshire, and at Brechin in Angus.

There are one hundred and eighteen of these buildings scattered over Ireland, of which thirty-six are completely dilapidated, and fifteen in a state of perfect preservation. There are no authentic records yet discovered, to ascertain, with certainty, the use for which they were intended, or the period when built, but that they have existed from a very remote antiquity, cannot be controverted. GIRALDIS CAMBRENSIS, who was in Ireland in the twelfth century, mentions those towers to have been built long before his time. In no

other part of Europe are any similar buildings of antiquity to be met with. In the East alone are erections found, of the same dimension and character. In India similar buildings for religious purposes, and very recently, in the Persian province of Masanderan, towers precisely alike to that at Glendalough have been discovered. The Turkish minaret is also very similar, and as popular tradition assigns them to the Phœnicians, who were known to have visited the island, it is not improbable that they have had an oriental origin. The popular tradition, which often undergoes less change than the records of books, represents the round towers to have been the temples of the old Fire-worshippers from the East. Several Irish antiquarians, and the poet MOORE, adopt this tradition, more especially as, at one time, the prevailing religion of Ireland was the worship of Fire. The old weather-beaten, but very intelligent historian and guide of Glendalough, GEORGE IRWIN, as he escorts his visitors, points out to them the four openings at the top of the tower, and explains their use by stating, that the priests of the Fire-worshippers used to mount to the top of the tower, and to the four quarters of the compass, cry,* "BEAL! BEAL! BEAL!" by way of

* In the preface to VALLANCE'S Irish grammar, published previous to 1775, is the following statement, "APOLLO, GRIAN, or BEAL, was the principal god of the pagan Irish, and from the harp being sacred to him, we may discern the reason why that instrument is the ensign armorial of Ireland."

summoning the faithful to prayer, and announcing the arrival of the sun. Christian churches having been generally built close in their vicinity, rather adds to the general tradition respecting the round towers; as on the foundation of heathen temples, Christian churches were generally erected; and even Turkish mosques, from similar associations and feelings, appear formerly to have been Christian churches.

Some conjecture that these towers were erected by the Danes; but in Denmark no such edifices exist. Others imagine them to have been watch towers; others belfries, prisons for penitents; or pillars for the residence of anchorites, or the pious recluse. In several parts of the Old Testament mention is made of "Pillars of Covenant," Gen. xxxi. 13; xxxv. 14—20; Exod. xxiv. 4; Dent. xii. 3.

From the solidity at the present day of those venerable remains of remote antiquity, which appear to have been built with such art and firmness, as almost to defy the ravages of time, they must be considered among the most ancient ruins of the world. In their contemplation, the spectator will feel a pleasing train of sensations, more easy to be imagined than described, and as various as the different objects by which they are excited.

The celebrated *Bed of St. Kevin* is a cave hewn in the solid rock, which hangs perpendicularly over the surface of the water, and consequently is exceedingly difficult to arrive at. This is the most interesting of the many legendary spots connected with St. Kevin, and is famed

both in story and in song. At a small distance from his bed, the ruins of a stone building, called *St. Kevin's Cell*, are to be seen on the same side of the mountain. There is one place, in particular, called the *Lady's Leap*, to which the fate of the fair Cathleen adds a romantic interest, and upon which is founded one of the many stories related of St. Kevin, and induced MOORE's celebrated song :—

“ By that lake whose gloomy shore
 Skylark never warbles o'er.
 Where the cliff hangs high and steep,
 Young St. Kevin stole to sleep !
 ‘ Here, at least,’ he calmly said,
 ‘ Woman ne'er shall find my bed.’
 Ah ! the good saint little knew
 What that wily sex can do.
 Fearless she had tracked his feet
 To this rocky wild retreat ;
 And when morning met his view,
 Her mild glances met it too.
 Ah ! your saints have cruel hearts !
 Sternly from his bed he starts,
 And with rude repulsive shock
 Hurls her from the bestling rock.”

The old entertaining guide of Glendalough, GEORGE IRWIN, confidently asserts that he escorted Sir WALTER SCOTT, and his friend Miss EDGEWORTH, into St. Kevin's Bed, and that they assured him there was no place in the world equal to Glendalough ; he also states, that Her most Gracious Majesty, when Princess VICTORIA, came there, along with her Royal Lady Mother,

the Duchess of Kent. The young Princess, he says, was so delighted with the wild charms of the scene, that he is confident the recollection of Glendelough has determined Her now Majesty to revisit the romantic scenery of Wicklow.

In Glendalough stood the seven churches, which at present confer a second name upon the spot, for which it has been so long celebrated: this celebrity will long continue after the vestiges which even still remain, will be no longer to be found. Here St. Kevin, who was born A.D. 498, and descended from a noble family, presided as Abbot and Bishop for a series of years.

Having founded an abbey under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul, and after nearly completing the venerable and uncommon age of one hundred and twenty years, he died on the 3rd of June, 618.

Annually, ever since, numbers of every age and sex continue to flock to Glendalough, and there to celebrate, on the 3rd of June, the festival of their still highly-venerated St. Kevin. Here amidst scenery which can not be exceeded in sublimity and wildness, we may gaze on the lovely and well-tenanted cemetery. Here, in ages long gone by, multitudes came from the comforts and joys of society, from ease and affluence, and from the cares and avocations of civil life, to be witnesses of the exemplary sanctity, eminent virtues, and pious acts of St. Kevin, sharers in his merits, and with him to encounter every severity of climate and condition.

Here the sombre and according scenery around, in unison with all those circumstances of general and local

emotion, lend a high and solemn interest, and awaken reflections on the perishable nature of all that is sublunary.

Glendalough was anciently an episcopal see, and a populous city, until about the year 1214, when the see was annexed to the diocese of Dublin, and the city, so memorable for its religious edifices, from thence suffered by decay. The authority of the Archbishop of Dublin was not, however, recognized, until 1497, in which year, on the 30th of May, in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, Friar DENNIS WHITE, the last Bishop, formally surrendered possession of the see.

Glendalough was the depository of the wealth of the neighbouring septs, and was frequently plundered by the Danes and the English, as appears by the records of the see. In 1309, the sept of the O'BYRNES were here defeated by PIERS GAVESTON, who rebuilt the castle of Kevin. In 1580 one of the FITZGERALDS, together with a chieftain of the O'BYRNES, and Lord BALTINGLASS, occupied this district, and the neighbouring valley of *Glen Malure*. A party of English veterans, who had long experience in the wars with the natives, were sent against them by Lord GREY, the Lord Deputy, who had just arrived from England, and was totally unacquainted with the country. The entire invading party were cut to pieces, and several distinguished officers were slain; among whom, AUDLEY, MOORE, CROSBY, and Sir PETER CAREW are numbered. The Lord Deputy GREY, who had awaited the result in the vicinity, on an eminence, returned to Dublin.

The ruins of the abbey are situate in the bottom of the vale, and consist of two buildings parallel to each other. The larger one, on the south, is the church. An arch of extremely curious workmanship is at the end of the abbey; the columns at the side recede behind each other; the capitals are ornamented in a singular manner, most of them with human heads at the angles, and dragons, or other fabulous animals at the sides; the heads have much the appearance of those in Egyptian sculpture, having large ears, long eyes, and the tresses of the hair straight. Some stones beautifully carved have been found, appearing to have belonged to the architrave of the window. The architrave is twelve inches broad, and a panel is sunk, which is ornamented lozengewise, and an ovelo forms the lozenge, with a head running on each side. The centre of the lozenge is decorated on one side in bas-relief, with a knot delicately carved; and on the other with a flower in the centre, and mouldings corresponding with the shape of the lozenge.

North of the abbey stands the church of the *Holy Trinity*. A circular building, upon a square base, is in front of this church.

Glendalough has been long celebrated for its *Seven Churches*, which are as follows: the Cathedral; St. Kevin's Kitchen; Our Lady's Church; The Rhefeart; The Priory of St. Saviour; The Ivy Church; and Tempol-Na-Skelig.

The Cathedral ranks as first, and owes its origin to St. Kevin, by whom it was dedicated to the patron

saints of the abbey. In the cemetery of this church stands a cross eleven feet in height, composed of one entire stone, which deserves particular attention. The remains of several other crosses may also be seen amidst the ruins. The well-built round tower also stands in the cemetery of this church.

St. Kevin's Kitchen, as it is commonly termed, was indisputably one of the *seven churches*. It is roofed with stone, and continues almost perfect, having suffered only in the ruin of its window. A small oratory is attached to the end of the building, and also a small tower.

Our Lady's Church, the most westward of the seven, appears to have been built with more knowledge of the art than the other buildings. The door consists of only three courses; is six feet four inches in height; two feet six in width at top, and two feet ten at bottom; a kind of architrave, six inches broad, is worked round it; and in the bottom of the lintel is wrought a cross, resembling the flyer of a stamping press.

The Rhefeart, which means the "Sepulchre of Kings," contains the tomb of Mac MTHUIL, or O'TOOLE, the ancient chieftain of the neighbouring country, on which the following, in the Irish character, is inscribed:

"JESUS CHRIST

MILE DEACH FEUCH CORP RE Mac MTHUIL."

(See here the resting place of the body of King Mac MTHUIL,
who died in Christ 810.)

Several other chieftains of the O'TOOLKS are supposed to have been buried here, where there is still preserved a stone cross beautifully carved.

The Priory of St. Saviour, also called the *Eastern Church*, is about a mile from the Glendalough churchyard, and in its architecture is the most interesting. The tomb of St. Kevin, who died in 618, has been lately found in a small crypt near this church; and about forty years since a quantity of remarkably well-wrought stone was discovered here, also two clusters of columns, with curious emblematic decorations.

The Ivy Church has large branches in the walls overgrown with ivy.

Tempol-Na-Skelig, also called the *Temple of the Desert*, was the ancient priory of the rock, and is situate in the recess of the south mountain.

The number seven was mystical and early consecrated to religion. It began with the creation of the world, and all the Jewish rites were accommodated to it. It is found among the Brachmans and Egyptians. The Greek fathers extol its power and efficacy. The Irish entertained a similar veneration for this number; witness the seven churches we have been describing; also those at Clonmacnois, Inniscathy, Inch, Derrin, Inniskealtra, and the seven altars at Clonfert, and Holy-cross. To celebrate religious rites crowds have always been attracted to these places.

From the survey of Wicklow, published in the year 1760, by JACOB NEVILLE, it appears that four hundred

acres were then let for a guinea annually at Glendalough, upon which Twiss, an English tourist, observes, that he believes such another desert, within such a distance of the capital of the kingdom, is not to be found in the world. The approach of evening must deepen the visionary tone of such a place as this, and add an indescribable solemnity; even an ordinary mind might think,—

“ In such a place as this, at such ~~an~~ hour,
 If ought of ancestry ~~can~~ be believed,
 Descending ~~angels~~ have conversed with man,
 And ~~told~~ the secrets of the world unknown ! ”







The Dargle. (Wicklow.)

CHAPTER III.

"A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend,
 Shade above shade a woody theatre
 Of stateliest view." — MILTON.

The river Dargle confers its name on the enchanting glen through which it flows. The scenery of the Dargle may be considered intermediate between that of the hilly and picturesque, and of the wild sublimity of mountainous regions.

The Dargle is a deep chasm or glen, the precipitous sides of which are clothed even to their summits by majestic woods, through which vast masses of rock protude, hanging their abrupt forms over the valley beneath. The glen is more than a mile in length, and preserves throughout the same interesting character of scenery; presenting beautiful and varied views, under new and distinct forms, at every turn of the road, every height ascended, and at the different openings in the foliage.

The perpendicular precipice, which is formed by the protusion of a large mis-shapen rock, and a descent of upwards of two hundred feet from the summit of the hill, is called the *Lover's Leap*.

Here nature spreads before the view a scene of interesting and romantic grandeur, which defies the most vivid powers of painting adequately to express. From this elevated position, to the right, a beautiful landscape is seen, in which the picturesque mansion and demesne of Powerscourt, the residence of Viscount POWERSCOURT, appears, surmounted in the rear by the lofty and rugged eminences which form the interior of the country ; to the left, the glen gradually expanding into a champaign, open country, is bounded by the azure expanse of the sea ; at the same time every part of the deep glen below is comprehended, and the waters of the stream are seen rushing at intervals impetuously over rocks, displaced from the cliffs above, and contrasting their silvery foam with the dark foliage of over-hanging woods.

The growth and size of the trees, which chiefly consist of oak and ash, must make them a valuable property, while they afford no little enjoyment, by the coolness and sober light produced through this truly picturesque dell, even at noon of the hottest summer's day.

The elevated peak of the great *Sugar-Loaf* mountain forms a very interesting feature in the prospect from the high impending cliff of the *Lover's Leap*, or *View Rock*, as it is sometimes termed. The peak rises over the wood, which clothes the precipitous side of the valley, and seems to look down upon the comparatively diminutive objects around. While the union of rock, wood, and water is here extremely happy ; a musical and

mellowed sound, harmonizing with the character of the scenery, and heightening those emotions excited in every mind capable of appreciating the beauty of nature, reaches the ear from the roaring of the stream, in the distance of its rocky channel below. The presence of Dublin parties, generally encountered by the visitor in the Dargle, gives animation to the scene, and by contemplation of the same objects, by which he is himself delighted, adds to the pleasure which the place itself is thus calculated to afford.

St. Valorie, the romantic and beautifully-situate residence of Judge CRAMPTON, is about a quarter of a mile from the Dargle, on the right side of the Bray river, opposite to the improvements of the Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, where that gentleman erected a small fountain of water, one of the first introduced into Ireland after the continental fashion. Here is a specimen of the ancient stone *cross* so frequently met with in Ireland; and in another part of the grounds the holy *well*, whose waters are reputed to cure all ailments. Close to the well stands a bush, stuck over with votive offerings to the saint who was reputed to preside over this spot.

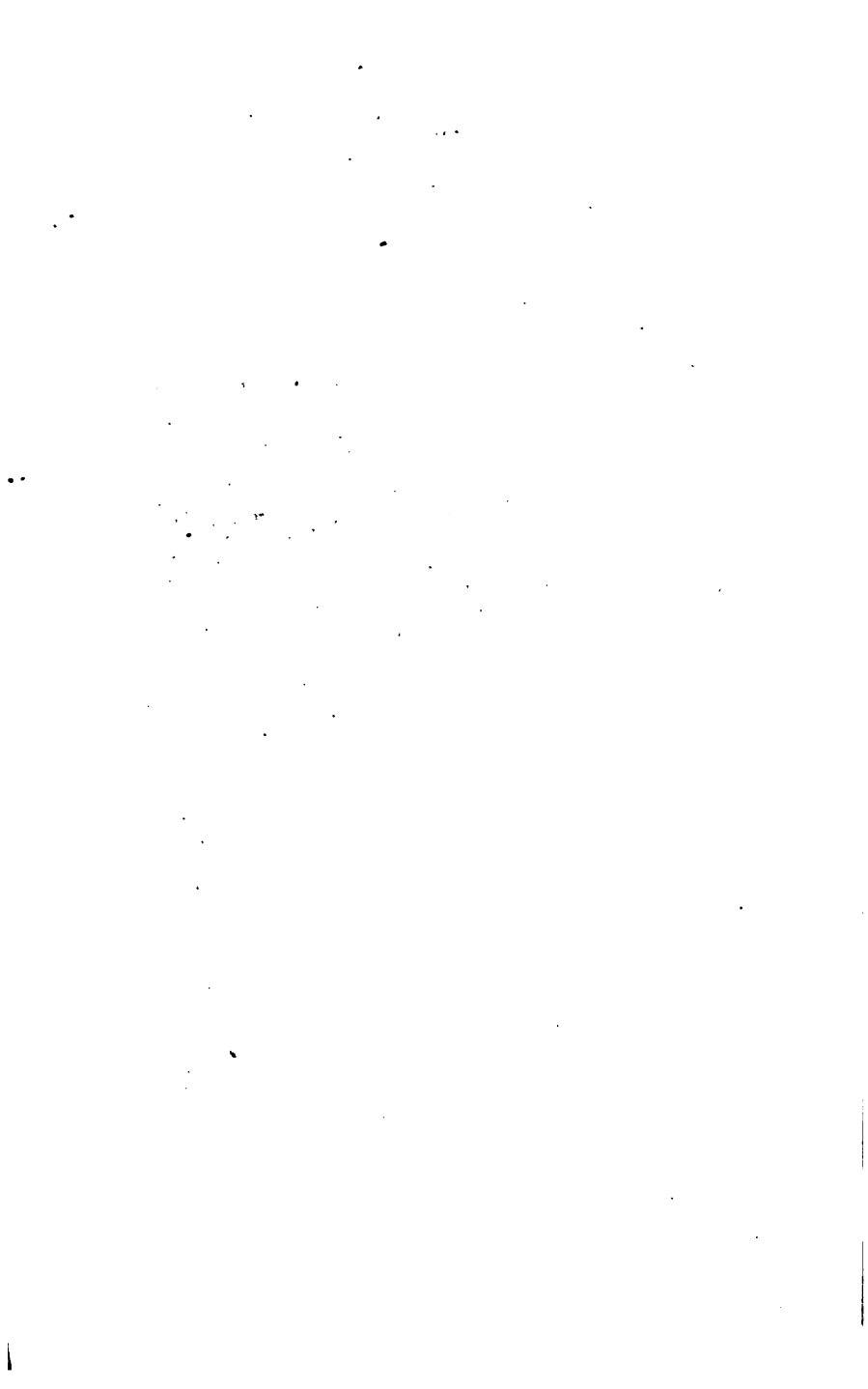
Tinnehinch, the residence of the late "ever-glorious GRATTAN," * and its adjacent estate was purchased in 1782 for £50,000 by a vote of the late Irish Parliament, and presented to him in testimony of their gratitude, and in admiration of his talents. It is a plain mansion,

* BYRON'S Irish Avator.

beautifully secluded in the valley, which is watered by the Dargle river, and in possession of JAMES GRATTAN, Esq. late member for the county of Wicklow, the eldest son of the eloquent and estimable deceased patriot.

Bushy Park, the residence of the late Colonel HOWARD, is situate on the opposite side of the road to Charleville, the seat of the Earl of Rathdown; its plantations uniting with those of Powerscourt, Tinnehinch, and Charleville, command, in common with those seats, a vast extent of the richest sylvan and mountain scenery.

Charleville is a plain Grecian structure, about a quarter of a mile from Tinnehinch, in a demesne lying parallel with the road, through which strangers are occasionally permitted to drive. Its fine old holly bushes, the hardiest and most useful of our shrubs, are much to be admired.





Enniskerry
by Thomas de Winton St

Enniskerry

CHAPTER IV.

Enniskerry is a very picturesque and romantically-situate village, respectably inhabited, and standing on the slope of a steep hill. This site adds to its salubrity, and renders it much frequented by invalids. Here there are good inns, with post horses, cars, and every accommodation for travellers. Numerous are the objects in the neighbourhood, which are peculiarly worthy of attention; among which may be ennumerated *Powerscourt*, the seat of Viscount POWERSCOURT, celebrated for the beauty of its demesne and the surrounding scenery, including woods, rivers, mountains, glens, valleys, dells, ravines, and before all, its *Waterfall*, included in the demesne, though five miles distant from the mansion. This property, covering an area of 26,000 statute acres, with its surrounding scenery, forms a territory of no common beauty and interest.

The Scalp forms the boundary between the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, and is a remarkable curiosity,

having the aspect of a fissure between the mountains, produced by some operation of nature, that rent rocks asunder, and threw their shivered fragments around. But it has been remarked, that "no theorist has ventured to conjecture that the breach might have been effected by dint of human labour; this being the only horizontal communication with the rich and enchanting valleys to the southward of this steep and almost perpendicular mountain, over whose transverse summit the formation of a road was impracticable. That if Ireland was as much civilized in the remote periods of antiquity,* as represented in the legends of Celtic antiquarians, such an effort of art for the attainment of so important a purpose would exist a noble memorial of sagacity and industry. But whether our progenitors might overlook the advantages derivable from so direct a communication, it is not a violation of probability to suppose that this stupendous operation might be projected by the eagle-eyed sagacity of the Danish conquerors, during their sway in Ireland; and a recollection of those immense mounds, the work of their hands, still existing in this island, corroborates this novel conjecture. The wide aperture of this rent at the apex, diagonally narrowing to the bottom, where it is only wide enough for a road, savours more of human art, than the majestic grandeur

* MOSHEIM, a well-known ecclesiastical historian, states, that "the Hibernians distinguished themselves in these times of ignorance, by the culture of the sciences, beyond all other European nations."

of nature's operations. Thus might this singularity be explained without the intervening agency of genii, a giant, or a fairy,—

‘*Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.*’ ”

Through the vesta formed by the sides of this extraordinarily interesting pass, The Sugar Loaf and intervening space afford a beautiful prospect.

Near The Scalp, on the Dublin road, close to *Brennan's-town*, the residence of Mr. GEORGE PIM, is one of the most ancient ruins of the olden times—a *Cromlech*. They are to be met with in different parts of Europe, and there are many still standing in various places throughout Ireland. The *Cromlech*, near Brennan's-town, is by some supposed to have been an altar, by others a grave of the Druids. It consists of six stones placed upright, and another laid on the top of them. This last one is fourteen feet long, twelve feet broad, and from two to five feet thick. By the specific gravity of solids it may be computed to weigh upwards twenty-six tons. Here we must call to mind “the altars of whole stones, over which no man hath lift up any iron,” mentioned in the Old Testament, Joshua viii. 31.

Powerscourt Waterfall is situate in a beautiful amphitheatre, surrounded by wooded slopes. It is fed by the Dargle river, coming from the mountains above, which, after meandering awhile, issues from a small thickly-wooded dell, and here comes rushing and tumbling down the declivity of an almost perpendicular rock of three hundred feet in height. Except in seasons of

more than ordinary draught, the body of water that constantly falls is not inconsiderable.

Powerscourt mansion is a large baronial structure, in which the saloon and best apartments are upon the first floor. The ceiling of the hall, by which it is entered, is rather singularly ornamented with square compartments, bounded by a cornice of shells in stucco; among several spacious apartments is a fine saloon, eighty feet by forty, in which the late Viscount POWERSCOURT entertained GEORGE IV. on his visit to Ireland in 1821.

CHAPTER V.

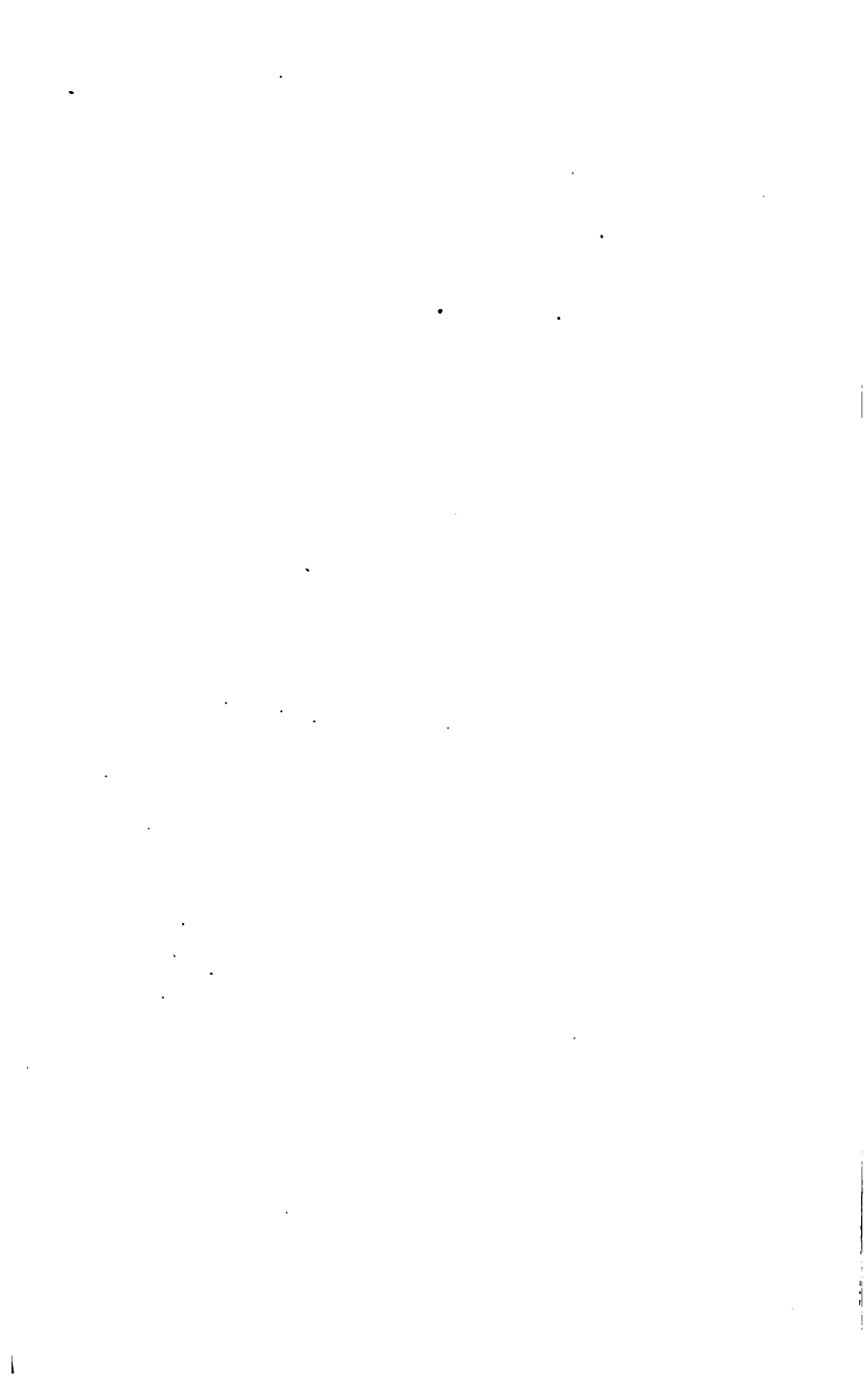
The Glen of the Downs is situate about four miles from Bray, and takes its name from the lofty Downs mountain which adjoins the Sugar Loaf. The glen rises to the height of six hundred feet in one part, and its average breadth is about one hundred and fifty feet. It is a mile and-a-half in length, with a much-frequented public road running throughout. On one side is a natural wood, and on the other *Bellevue*, the strikingly-elevated and cheerful residence of Mr. LATOUCHE, which commands, from various parts, extremely beautiful and extensive views of the adjoining districts, and also of the sea. The gardens of Bellevue have been long held in renown, and the adjoining village of Delgany is neat and respectably inhabited.

Bray has been a long time a favourite resort, and much frequented watering place. QUIN's hotel in this town is so well conducted an establishment, affording every accommodation to sojourners and travellers, that it is considered to have contributed much to the prosperity of the place. *Bray-head Demesne*, the handsome residence of the much-respected Mrs. PUTLAND, adjoins the town, and also *Old court*, the seat of Major EDWARDS. *Kilruddery*, the residence of the Earl of Meath, is a large mansion, furnishing a beautiful example of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and situate about a mile from Bray. The old formal style of gardening, with ponds, and ever-green trees, is adopted with a

very happy effect about the house. *Holly-brook*, the seat of Sir GEORGE F. HODSON, Bart., is also an handsome Elizabethan residence, about two miles from Bray.*

Newtown Mount Kennedy is situate in a rich and beautiful district, much improved by art and industry. There are two inns here, ARMSTRONG's and Mc CLEMENTS's, where good post cars may be procured. The mail coach, and many public conveyances, pass through the town. *Mount Kennedy House*, the residence of ROBERT GUNN CUNNINGHAM, Esq., is of the Grecian style, and adjoins the town. The demesne is remarkable for the growth of its fine old ever-green shrubs, and commands fine mountain and sea views. *Glendaragh*, the seat of St. GEORGE KNUDSON, may be reckoned among the lovely glens of Wicklow. Adjoining Glendaragh is *Altadore*, the seat of the Rev. Mr. HEPENSTAL, occupying a very fine commanding position. *Bromley Lodge*, the seat of Lady HARRIET DALY, is in this neighbourhood, and also *Woodstock*, the very elegant mansion of Lord ROBERT TOTTENHAM. The demesne affords very fine views, and is beautifully diversified with glen and sylvan scenery.

* Robert Adair, so celebrated in song, both in Ireland and Scotland, lived at *Holly-brook*. He was the ancestor of Lord Molesworth, and of the present Sir George F. Hodson, and undoubtedly a toper of the first class. When challenged to drink by a Scotchman, who had heard of his prowess, he retired to an Inn, at Bray, to decide the matter. Here, the poor Scotchman, after ten bottles was drank, fell under the table, and Robert Adair, getting astride of him, huzzaed with all his might, and finished the eleventh bottle at a single draught.





Luggatlaw?

W. H. Thomas, 10, Mark Lane, London.

CHAPTER VI.

Loch Hela, which is generally called *Luggelaw*, lies entirely among the mountains, and is a beautiful spot in the midst of a wild district, where art has improved and taken advantage of the natural capabilities of the place. Any one, not having an idea of what he was to expect, being led to it, could experience no greater surprise. These wilds are the receptacle of a vast quantity of game, especially grouse. After going up and down mountains, and coasting round the base of the great Sugar Loaf, the Loch and cultivated scene at length appear, and plantations, with meadow grounds, are seen in the valley, with a vast amphitheatre of dark and naked rocks, which shade the water to such a degree as to deprive it almost of an aqueous appearance. The water obtains the resemblance of black slime, but when taken out of the lake, it looks clear and pure. So great is the rocky chasm occupied, that the centre of the lake is unfathomable and its acherontic tint is sufficiently accounted for by the enclosed situation, and the rising of dark

been so long celebrated in Irish history, as the strong fastness and the asylum of FRAGH MAC HUGH O'BRIEN, whose arms and number of allies were so powerful, that SPENCER recommended Queen ELIZABETH to expend both men and money in hemming him in by a circuitous disposition of troops, to be placed at Ballinacor, Knockalough, Ferns, Leix, and Offaly.

Glen Imale is situate to the south-west, on the opposite side of the Table Mountain, and connected with Glenmalure by a road, which passes over the mountain at an elevation of 2,266 feet. It presents a scene of cultivation and general improvement, and is approached by three other roads, one of which leads from the secluded locality of *Donard*, the second from *Castle-ruddery*, which is situate within five miles of *Baltinglass*, on the Dublin road, and the third from Hacket's-town.

The glen, or rather valley of Imale, is situate in the centre of six principal mountains; namely Table Mountain; Lugnaguilla, the highest but one in Ireland; Slieveragh; Readan; Wet Mountain, and Baltinglass Hill.

Some of the grandest views in the county of Wicklow are obtained of the *Glenmalure* mountains from the road, leading from *Drumgoff* to *Laragh*, which leaves the quiet and pastoral glen of *Bally Boy* on the right; and after crossing the road which passes through the beautiful sylvan vale of Clara, also leaves *Glendalough* to the right. *Derrybawn*, the residence of Mr. BOOKEY, is situate here amidst very romantic scenery.





Waterfall in the Woods Glen Wicklow

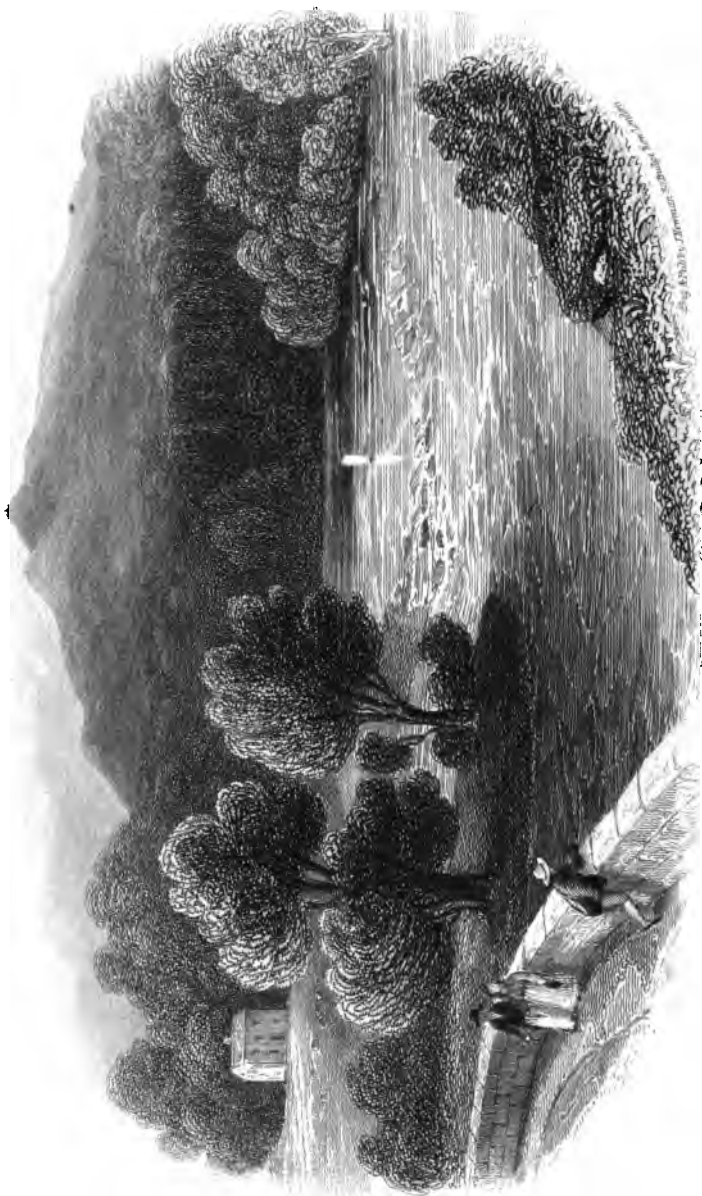
CHAPTER VII.

The *Devil's Glen* is about a mile and-a-half in length, and lies between Glenmore and Ballycurry, the well-wooded and beautifully situate demesnes of J. SYNGE, Esq. and C. G. TOTTENHAM, Esq. The glen, near the lower end, attains an elevation of four hundred feet above the level of the river Vartry. The waterfall is of an immense height and in this respect surpasses the Dargle. The glen is seen in many of its most imposing features from the new road lately made by Mr. TOTTENHAM along the banks of the Vartry. On the Glenmore side of the glen there are various walks, traversing the slopes at different elevations, and affording many splendid views of the glen, the sea, and extensive forests.

Nun's Cross Church adjoins the demesne of Glenmore, and the *Inn at Ashford* is about a mile distant, where good post horses and cars can be hired. In the Glenmore demesne is an extensive and valuable slate quarry, which affords employment to great numbers,

and Tinnahely. Petty Sessions are held in fourteen places, as follows :—

PLACE WHERE HELD.	DAY.	NAME OF CLERK.
Arklow	Second Thursday ..	W. Manifold.
Baltinglass	Second Friday	Peter Douglass.
Blessington	Second Tuesday ..	J. Mooney.
Bray.....	Second Saturday ..	J. Montgomery.
Carnew	Second Monday ..	J. S. Graham.
Coolkenno, Carnew	Second Monday ..	J. Graham.
Dunlavin	Second Wednesday	J. Woodman.
Enniskerry	Second Friday	Michael Mc Ginty.
Newtown Mount Kennedy	Second Saturday ..	William Rutledge.
Rathdangan.....	Second Monday ..	Peter Douglass.
Rathdrum	Second Thursday ..	T. W. Manning.
Rathnew	Second Monday ..	Henry Harwood.
Redcross	Second Wednesday	Thomas Elliott.
Tinnahely	Second Wednesday	Jos. S. Graham.



The Meeting of the Water.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Vale of Avoca, the loveliest of all Hibernia's vales, upon which the muse of MOORE has conferred an undying celebrity, is about eight miles in length and not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth, except at the estuary. It forms the most varied and beautiful scenery imaginable. In some parts of the glen are bold crags covered with ivy-mantled oaks and rock plants, some with fine lawns and beautiful meadows, having majestic trees scattered about; and again, it appears fringed with close thickets of wood. The rivers Avonmore and Avonbeg, (the great and little Avon,) uniting in this vale, form the Avoca river, at the confluence, so particularly referred to in MOORE's celebrated song of the *Meeting of the Waters*. The delightful spot in the valley, where the Aughrim river joins the Avoca, has been supposed by many to have created this poetic flame of patriotism, in the representative of Ireland's ancient bards; but the poet himself has set the question at rest by a note affixed to the following melody, in the late edition of his works, 1844, in favour of the confluence of the *Avon* and *Avoca*.

THE MEETING OF THE WATERS.

" There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
 As that vale, in whose bosom the bright waters meet ;
 Oh ! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
 'Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the scene
 Her purest of crystal, and brightest of green ;
 'Twas not her soft magic of streamlet or rill,
 Oh ! no, it was something more exquisite still.

Sweet Vale of Avoca ! how calm could I rest
 In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love best ;
 Where the storms, that we feel in this cold world should cease,
 And our hearts, like thy waters be mingled in peace."

Rathdrum is a small post town on the banks of the Avonmore river, thirty Irish miles from Dublin, and less than three miles from the Deputy's Pass. It is distant seven miles from Glendalough, through the beautiful *Vale of Clara*.

Where the Aughrim river joins the Avoca is situate the *Wooden-bridge Inn*, one of the best and most frequented houses in the county, from whence are many interesting excursions along the neighbouring glens and ravines. The vale of Avoca is gradually expanded from the point where the road leads to Croghan, and before reaching Arklow the country is nearly flat. There is a road to that town by the forest of Glenart, in which is situate *Glenart Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Carrysfort, a castellated building, embosomed in a vast extent of wood.

Shelton Abbey, the delightful seat of the Earl of Wicklow, is a beautiful specimen of the Abbey Gothic

style of architecture, and situate on the opposite banks of the Avoca river to *Glenart*. The domestic offices are united to the dwelling house in the *façade*, with a very happy effect, in a demesne highly improved, and studded with magnificent oak, beech, and chesnut trees. At Shelton Abbey there is a tree of the *Olea panucolata*, nearly forty feet high, a wonder to all the gardeners in the neighbourhood, and probably the only specimen in Great Britain or Ireland in the open air. *Bally-arthur*, the charmingly situate and handsome mansion of Mr. BAYLY, adjoins Shelton Abbey, and ranks among the first in prospect and scenery in the county.

Ballinaclash hamlet is situate on the banks of the Avonbeg, where the road from Rathdrum to Aughrim crosses that river; near it is *Whaley Abbey*, the seat Mr. WHALEY. The remains of very ancient monastic buildings are in those grounds, and the house was built on the site of an ancient monastery. It lies about three miles from Avoca Inn, and may be considered the termination of the Glenmalure.

Castle Howard is a fine castellated structure, commanding most beautiful views of the vale of Avoca, and situate close to the *Meeting of the Waters*. *Avondale*, possessed of many sylvan beauties, as well as *Kingston*, lies a little to the north in the vale of Avon.

Tinnahely, forty-two Irish miles from Dublin, and romantically situate in the district of Shillelagh, which has been so celebrated for the extent and durability of its oaks, affords the convenience of a post office and a very comfortable little Inn.

Coolattin Park, the residence of Earl FITZWILLIAM, is less than four miles distant from Tinnahely. His Lordship is the most extensive proprietor of land in the county of Wicklow, and an occasional visitor. The management of the estate having been for many years systematic in kindness and considerate encouragement to the tenantry, has naturally effected great improvements, and elevated the general character of this vast territory. The uniform regard for the comfort, improvement, and happiness of the numerous and respectable tenantry on this estate, have their beneficial results fully evinced, and are considered to have exalted the noble house of FITZWILLIAM more than the Earldom. A fine view of the most improved portions of Shillelagh is obtained from *Kilcavin Hill*, which is about two miles from Coolattin. *Carnew*, a post town, which affords comfortable accommodation and good post-horses, is forty-eight Irish miles from Dublin. The late Earl FITZWILLIAM repaired the old castle, which had been destroyed by CROMWELL, and it is now the residence of the Rector of the parish. "A sprig of Shillelagh" has been long known to mean an Irish oak stick, and HANMER, in his "Chronicle of Ireland," (in 1571,) records a fact which bears testimony to the value of the oaks of Ireland. "The Fair Green, or Common," he states, "now called Osmantown Green, was all woode, and he that diggeth to anye depths, shall finde the ground full of great roots. From thence King WILLIAM RUFUS, by license of MURKARDT, had that frame, which made up the rooffe of Westminster Hall, where no English spider webbeth or breedeth to this day."

CHAPTER IX.

Poul-a-Phuca, as it is termed in Irish, or the Demon's Hole in English, is formed by the river Liffey, being swept into a deep pool, down the narrow chasm of the broken ledges of shelving and dissevered rocks, which impede its progress. A bridge, with embattled piers, and one high-pointed arch, was built across the narrowest part of this chasm a few years since. Immediately under the bridge is the waterfall, which is truly sublime and interesting when the Liffey is full. A house for entertainment, with a large ball-room, is close at hand, where parties can have refreshment. *Poul-a-Phuca* is situate about four miles and-a-half south of *Blessington*, and within a mile and-a-half of *Russborough*, the elegant seat of the Earl of Miltown. This mansion is of Grecian architecture, with considerable extent of front, and commands an extensive view of a panorama of mountains, and a great tract of country.

Baltinglass, situate forty Irish miles from Dublin, was a place of considerable importance in ancient days, but now has quite a deserted appearance, and carries on little or no trade. The remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1148 by DIARMIT MAC MEERCHAD O'CAVANAGH, are to be found here, adjoining the parish church: seven pointed arches spring from round and

square pillars among the ruins. The Cistercian monks were an order of religious, which had arisen in France somewhat more than a century before; ROBERT of Molesme, a benedictine, becoming the first abbot at Cisteaux, A.D. 1098.

In approaching this part of the county of Wicklow from Dublin, the road leads through Roundtown and Tallaght. The latter place was formerly of some importance, and an abbey was founded here in the eighth century. A castle was also built here in the middle of the fourteenth century by the then Archbishop of Dublin, and until 1803 it continued to be the seat of his successors. It is now the property of Mr. LENTAIGNE. The town contains about three hundred inhabitants; and a modern-built church, in the gothic style of architecture, is situate within a short distance. *Tallaght Glebe House*, the residence of the Rev. WILLIAM ROBINSON, lies to the right hand, somewhat further from the town.

Glenismole, or *Glen of Ballinascorney*, and the *Montpelier and Tallaght Hills*, lie to the left of the road leading from Dublin to Tallaght. The old castle of Timmon, granted to HENRY DE LOUNDRES, Archbishop of Dublin, by King JOHN, is situate in the beautifully undulating grounds, called the *Green Hills*.

At a short distance from Tallaght commences the ascent to the high valley, which reaches to Baltinglass from the head of the glen of Saggard. From the heights, through which the road passes, a most extensive prospect of the vast tract of country lying around

Dublin is afforded, which may be considered one of the richest and most magnificent scenes in Ireland.

The union workhouses are situate at Baltinglass, Rathdrum, and Shillelagh; the annual amount of property valued for the poor rate is £314,578. The Grand Jury presentments for 1842, amounted to £25,882, or 1*s.* 0½*d.* per acre.

The Baltinglass union is situated partly in the county of Wicklow, partly in the county of Dublin, partly in the county of Kildare, and partly in the county of Carlow. There are eleven electoral divisions, represented by thirty-one elected, and seven ex-officio guardians. The workhouse is built for the accommodation of 500 paupers. It was opened on October 28th, 1841, and on December 2nd, 1843, contained 374 inmates. The board of guardians meets at the workhouse every Thursday.

Chairman—Robert F. Saunders, Esq., Saunder's Grove, Baltinglass.

Vice-Chairman—W. Jones Westbey, Esq., High Park, Baltinglass.

Treasurer—Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Clerk—Michael Cooke.

Master—Thomas Allen.

Matron—Ellen Wheatley.

Chaplains { Established Church, Rev. W. Whitty.
Catholic, Rev. D. Lalor.

Medical Officer—John Johnson.

The Rathdrum union is situated in the county of Wicklow. There are twelve electoral divisions, represented by thirty elected and ten ex-officio guardians. The workhouse is built for the accommodation of 600 paupers. It was opened on March 8th, 1842, and on

December 2nd, 1843, there were 376 inmates. The board of guardians meets at the workhouse on every Tuesday.

Chairman—Colonel Acton, M.P., West Aston, Rathdrum.

Vice-Chairman—John Syngé, Esq., Glenmore Castle, Ashford.

Deputy Vice-Chairman—Admiral the Hon. G. L. Proby, Glenart Castle, Arklow.

Treasurer—Bank of Ireland.

Clerk—Thomas Woodward.

Master—James Stewart.

Matron—Eliza Williams.

Chaplains { Established Church, Rev. W. Ormsby.
Catholic, Rev. J. Mc Kenna.

Medical Officer—Samuel Maning.

The Shillelagh union is situated partly in the county of Wicklow and partly in the county of Carlow. There are nineteen electoral divisions, represented by twenty-four elected, and eight ex-officio guardians. The workhouse is built for the accommodation of 400 paupers. It was opened on February 18th, 1842, and on December 2nd, 1843, there were 283 inmates. The board of guardians meets at the workhouse on every Friday.

Chairman—Earl Fitzwilliam, Coolattin Park, Tinnahely.

Vice-Chairman—Robert Chaloner, Esq., Coolattin Park, Tinnahely.

Treasurer—W. B. Goodison, Esq., Carnew.

Clerk—Robert Bates.

Master—William Deegan.

Matron—Ellen Dowse.

Chaplains { Established Church, Rev. John Dowse.
Catholic, Rev. M. Murphy.

Medical Officer—John Bookey.

CHAPTER X.

It has been remarked that the character of a country, with respect to mountains, has a marked influence, not only on its scenery but on its wealth and importance in the scale of nations. There is a probability, that where there are mountains, a valuable supply of commodities can be obtained, according to the geological formation of the district. Precious metals may more or less abound; lead, copper, or the still more valuable, though coarser metal, iron, with marble, granite, slate, &c., may be found. Independently of the meteorological phenomena, which chains of mountain are instrumental in producing, the modes are numerous in which they contribute to the wealth of a country.

Wicklow is a county which should derive immensely such benefits as are here indicated.

The *copper mines of Cronebarn* and *Ballymurtagh*

lie along the high banks of the river, near the *Avoca Inn*, a comfortable and much-frequented house. The veins of those mines are no longer considered exhausted, nor do their neglected mouths, concealed by overgrown thistles and brambles, continue dangerous to the unwary traveller. They now occupy a considerable portion of the high and naked banks on the opposite sides of the river, and their extensive and flourishing works afford ample remuneration; they form a remarkable contrast in appearance to the adjoining scenery. The *lead mines of Shankill*, a short distance from the chasm of The Scalp, which were formerly abundantly productive, are again being worked. Smelting furnaces, and works for making pipes and rolling the lead, are established there; and a quantity of the ore manufactured is brought thither from different parts of the county of Wicklow.

Ballinafinchogue lead mines are situate on the Avonbeg river in Glenmalure, less than two miles from *Drumgoff Inn*. The subterranean operations of these lead mines can be easily viewed, as a railroad, on which the ore waggons are conducted, has been driven horizontally into the heart of the mountain from the level of the public road, which passes along the glen.

In the slate quarries of the county of Wicklow a great quantity of slate has been found, incrustated with a white marcasite, which is now well-known by the name of the *Irish Diamond*. None of this kind has ever been found elsewhere.

The gold mine river, or Ballinavalley stream, flows into the Aughrim river, previous to its waters uniting with the Avoca. A road from thence branches to the *Croghan Kinsella* mountain, where, about the year 1795, the quantity of gold obtained by poor labouring persons caused a great sensation throughout great Britain and Ireland, and attracted the attention of Government.

During the period the treasure was open to the public, 2,666 ounces of pure gold was collected and sold for about £10,000. It was found in pieces of various forms and sizes, some in grains not larger than sand, and one piece, the largest that was gathered, weighed twenty-two ounces avoirdupois weight, of which a model is to be seen in the Dublin Society's Museum.

Eighty guineas was the price received for it by eight poor persons, by whom it was found, and who united together, agreeing to share their fortunes. The discovery of this valuable metallic substance was totally accidental, and for many years the knowledge of the fact was confined to the peasantry. While the Government took the management of the stream works under its own control, the produce of the mine, for some time, repaid the advances and left a surplus. The quantity of gold found amounted in value to £3,675 7s. 11½d. It is an acknowledged fact, that the ancient Irish wore ornaments of gold before the precious metal had been found on the European continent; and the late Mr. HUMPHREY, of Humewood, representative in Parliament for

the county of Wicklow, possessed a watch made of this gold. At present a few labourers, not under any regular superintendence, are employed in a very desultory way, and are paid at the rate of what gold they may chance to find.

MINES OF IRELAND.

Copper Ores, the produce of Irish Mines, sold at Swansea, 20th March, 1844.

Mines.	21 cwts.	Price.			Produce.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Knockmahon ..	339	9	1	1	3,069	16	6
Bearhaven	287	7	12	6	2,188	16	6
Ballymurtagh ..	265	3	13	7	974	13	0
Cronebane	88	4	0	5	354	0	0
Tigrony	39	5	10	0	214	10	0
	<hr/>						
	1,018 cwts.				£6,801	16	0

Ballinavalley stream, now for the first time marked in the ordnance survey as the *Gold Mine River*, appears formerly in Irish to have been called the golden stream. See *Rambles in Ireland*, published in the French language by MONSIEUR DE LATOCUAYE. This old writer observes, that “the place where the peasants have dug for the gold is at the source of the stream, and that it never occurred to them to look for it at the side of the mountain, from whence the gold in the stream evidently comes.”

The quarries adjoining *Kilbride Cottage*, the residence of the Rev. Mr. MOORE, are at present called

the *Golden-hill quarries*, and situate in the glen near where the Shankill stream falls into the river Liffey. This, and the following old authorities, render it probable that they formerly found gold there.

In *Liber Lacanus*, written in the reign of King TIGHEARMAS, is the following passage: "*Inachadon ainm an cearda ro bearbh an d'or agas i foardhith (no aphosd) errthir Laiphi ro bearbhan;*" that is, "The name of the person who purified the gold was INACHADON, and this was done at Foarvi, (or Aphosd) on the coast of the Laiphi, or Liffey." The book of Lecan is now deposited in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, and was deemed of such value by King JAMES II., that he carried it with him in his flight to France.

General VALLANCEY in his researches, states, that "the ancient history of Ireland mentions that the island abounded in gold, (asosd or aphosd) and there was a place for making this precious metal, called aphosd, on the river Laiphi, (or Liffey) where the gold was *bearvain*, or refined; that there were two kinds of gold, one yellow, or *buitdh*, the other white, or *ban*; that the name of the artist, who first purified and manufactured the metal, was INACHADON." King TIGHEARMAS is also stated "to have civilized his subjects, to have introduced the method of dying stuff blue, green, or purple, and to have ascribed to him the method of purifying gold."

The French writer, LATOCUAYE, remarks, "That the profit Government would derive from working the

gold, would naturally be much inferior to the expense, except they employed slaves in the work as they do in Peru, on whom they might exercise the most refined cruelty ; without this, every time a labourer stooped, he would be suspected of stealing, and the facility with which he might do so would encourage him."

These facts possess considerable interest, and cannot fail to excite ideas in the minds of the reader respecting another INACHADON springing up in Ireland to teach the purifying and manufacture of the metal, and that Wicklow may yet become a second Peru, when " gold, yellow, glittering, precious gold," the most precious treasure below, will augment the prodigal beneficence of nature above. However, it still remains to be discovered what are the primary sources of the *Wicklow gold*, of former ages, and of that, which was found so few years since in such quantities, in the beds and banks of the streams of the Croghan mountain, as to produce so many thousand pounds ?

That the more elevated portions of this county have been in former times, and are at present, " rich in gold," is as certain as that we are lamentably deficient in this department of national industry, and require another INACHADON.

CHAPTER XI.

From the extent of the mountainous district in the county of Wicklow, its numerous lakes and rivers, and its vicinity to the sea, a large proportion of the plants, common to Ireland, are to be found there, and the botanist will be well rewarded by visiting this county. He will find the *habitats* of all the rarer plants given in the "Flora Hibernica" by I. T. MACKAY, Esq., M.R.I.A.

As to the mineral structure of Wicklow, it is remarkable for the facilities which it presents for studying almost every matter connected with the history of the primary strata. The Wicklow granite differs from others in not containing hornblende, and in the felspar being of a pearly-white colour. Mica schist is found in great abundance in the county of Wicklow, and often succeeds the granite. Argillaceous schist and quartz rock usually follow. This order of succession among the primary strata is not always perfect, and in some cases the granite is followed by carboniferous limestone, and all the primary strata absent.

The soil is particularly fertile along the river courses, and marl is found in many places. The mountains afford extensive pasturage for sheep. There are 3,205 acres of oak plantations; 300 ash; 24 elm; 75 beech; 1,243 fir; 12,361 mixed timber; and 392 fruit; besides 1,015,301 detached trees, equivalent to 6,345 acres; total, 23,945 acres. There are 9,467 farms of more than 1 acre each, on which there was, in 1841, a stock of 12,538 horses; 45,293 horned cattle; 75,791 sheep; 19,949 pigs; 121,829 head of poultry; and 1,955 asses; all being of the estimated value of £508,014. The average rent of land is 12*s.* per acre. The occupations are almost wholly agricultural, and the crops oats, potatoes, and some wheat.

Wicklow comprises an area of 781 square miles, or 500,178 acres, of which 280,393 are arable, 200,754 uncultivated, 17,600 in plantations, 341 in towns, and 1,090 under water. The grand jury presentments for 1842 amounted to £25,882, or 1*s.* 0½*d.* per acre.

The annual value of the property of the county of Wicklow, as estimated by the valuator for the poor-rate; and the value of the live stock, as stated in the census report, is given in the following table :—

Acres.	Fit for Cultivation.		Unfit for Cultivation.	Annual Value of Land.	Total Value of Live Stock.
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
500,178	281,000	162,000	61,792	314,578	508,014

CHAPTER XII.

The Irish language is remarkable for the varieties of its power. It is affecting, sweet, and so forcibly expressive, that the translation of one compound epithet would fill two lines of English verse. The ear is never satiated by a repetition of the same word, by reason of the number of synonyma with which it abounds. It has upwards of forty names to express a ship, and nearly an equal number for a house.

The great Doctor Johnson, in a letter to the old O'CONNOR DON, grandfather of the present respected member for Roscommon, strongly recommends the cultivation of Irish literature, observing, "I have long wished that Irish literature was cultivated. Ireland is known, by tradition, to have been once the seat of piety and learning; and surely it would be very acceptable to those, who are curious, either in the origin of nations, or the affinities of languages, to be further informed of the revolutions of a people so ancient, and once so illustrious."

Sir LAWRENCE PARSONS (the late Earl of Ross) in his learned defence of the ancient history of Ireland, states, "That at an early period of the world the Phœnicians made a settlement in Ireland, and having completely subjugated the ancient inhabitants, established in the island their own laws, religion, and language." He observes, "That on examination the Phœnician language will be found to be the same as the Irish, with obvious allowances. There is not the difference of a single letter between the Tunic and Irish language in the following sentence: '*Handone silli hanum bene silli in mustine.*' In English, 'When Venus grants a favour, it is generally attended by some misfortune.'"

The following words will furnish a little specimen of the Irish language, show its affinity to other languages, and point out the etymology in several places. The character of the letters in the Irish language are very singular, and at first sight might be mistaken for Greek.

Ceal..... Heaven.
 Parrat'as..... Paradise.
 Gloir Glory.
 Aingeal An Angel.
 Apstal..... Apostle.
 Teine Fire.
 Cè Earth.
 Uisge Water.
 Sol The Sun.
 Luan The Moon.
 Solas Joy.

Grad Love.
 Im Butter.
 Eaglais, Tempol, A Church.
 Altoir An Altar.
 Biobla..... The Bible.
 Caibidil A Chapter.
 Baile A Village.
 Ard..... A Hill.
 Cnocan An Hillock.
 Càban A Cottage.
 Leab'ar A Brook.

Bo A Cow.
 Asal..... An Ass.
 Mare An Horse.
 Mil Honey.
 Gal A Cock.
 Colm A Pigeon.
 Rossin-cèol... A Nightingale
 Druid A Starling.
 Rosa A Rose.
 Ub'all An Apple.
 Or Gold.
 Airgiod Silver.
 Luaide..... Lead.
 Iarrann Iron.
 Innis An Island.

At'air Father.
 Mat'air A Mother.
 Mac..... A Son.
 Macmic A Grandson.
 Ing'ean A Daughter.
 Pòsadh' Matrimony.
 Mile A Mile.

The Days of the Week.

Dia Luain Monday.
 — Mairt Tuesday.
 — Cèadaoin .. Wednesday.
 — Daoin..... Thursday.
 — Aoine Friday.
 — Sat'airnn .. Saturday.
 — Dom'naig'. Sunday.

The names of Celtic origin may be known by the commencing syllable—Bally—Dun—Rath—Kil—&c. Those of English origin are generally known by the termination—ford—town—borough—&c.

The Milesians are said to have been colonies sent from Spain into Ireland, about the year of the world 2738; and to Milesian surnames of persons *O'*, *Ui*, or *Mac*, which signifies *the son of*, are prefixed. An old adage says,—

“Per *Mac*, atque *O*, tu veros cognoscis Hibernos :
 His duobus demptis, nullus Hibernus adest.”

Thus translated by a celebrated Irish poet,—

“By *Mac* and *O*
 You'll always know
 True Irishmen, they say ;
 For if they lack
 Both *O'* and *Mac*,
 No Irishmen are they.”

The Irish of all classes are fond of music, and are much attached to their ancient melodies, which are exquisitely beautiful. The stock of national music has much increased of late years, and the whole nation have become great frequenters and admirers of concerts.

CHAPTER XIII.

“Then some high mind, tired of the city’s din,
 Look’d bold abroad and found a soul within,
 That lacked but opportunity to spread afar,
 And leave a toilsome peace for intellectual war.”

Fishing has been considered, by some, an intellectual war. The lovers of angling will be gratified by a visit to the rivers of Wicklow, of which we annex the following account. The trout and salmon do not run to a large size, but in the upper parts of the rivers the trout are plentiful, and afford the fishers tolerably good amusement. The larger fish are in the lower parts of the river, but do not take the fly so freely. In March and April, the early season, the most killing flies are the foxes, in all their varieties; wren, black, red, and grey hackles will be found useful throughout the whole season.

Annamoe river is the principal supply of Lough Tay, and meanders softly through it to Lough Dan. The Cloghole stream, which comes down a narrow ravine at the northern side of the mountain of Knocknacloghole,

augments it in its progress. *Luggelan Cottage*, the lovely but romantic retreat of Mr. LATOUCHE, is situate near the waterfall, formed by this river at the upper end of Lough Tay.

Augrim river forms a fine rushing stream over its rocky bed by the constant supply of the *Om* and *Derry*, lesser rivers. At the wooden bridge Inn, its confluence with the Avoca river forms the second, but not MOORE's celebrated Meeting of the Waters.

Avonmore river mingles its waters with the Annamoe river, and carries many tributary streams through the vale of Clara, until it meets the Avonbeg river in the vale of Avoca, and there, at its confluence, forms indisputably the Meeting of the Waters, as stated in the poet's own note in the last edition of his works, 1844. The united rivers of Avonmore and Avonbeg constitute the Avoca river, by which name they are then borne to the ocean.

Avonbeg river traverses the entire length of the vale of Glenmalure, after flowing down the acclivities of that mountain, and blends with the Avonmore near the woods of castle Howard.

Bray river is a continuation of the Dargle river through the town of Bray to the sea.

Dargle river takes its source in the mountains not far from the infant source of the Liffey river, and after rushing down the Powerscourt ledge of rocks, three hundred feet in height, passes through the romantic glen, to which it gives its name, and then forms the Bray river.

Derry river takes its rise in the high grounds west of Shillelagh, and is the bearer of many streams to the Slaney, between Newtownbarry and Clonegall.

Derry water also takes its rise in the neighbourhood of Shillelagh, and flowing eastward, at Roddenagh Bridge, empties itself into the Augrim river.

Glencree flows through the glen, whose name it bears, and meets the waters of the Dargle at Powerscourt ; it comes from the two small Loughs Bray.

Glenmacnass river flows through the *low* land of that name, comparatively speaking, and joins the Avonmore river at Laragh, near Glendalough.

Green island river flows from Hacket's-town and Tinnahely to Shillelagh, and flows into the Derry river.

Gold mine river issues from the base of Croghan Kinsella, and takes its name from the gold works having been carried on there. It falls into the Augrim river, close to where that river unites with the Avoca.

King's river, formed by numbers of small streams, rises near Wicklow gap, and forces its way to the Liffey, near the hill of Baltiboy's.

Avoca river uniting the streams of the Avonmore, Avonbeg, and Augrim rivers, is the most celebrated and lovely of all Irish rivers ; and after meandering through its beautiful vale, covered with natural woods, flows into the St. George's Channel at Arklow.

Om river rises in the southern part of Lugnaquilla mountain, in a dell called the *South prison*, and flows into the Augrim river, near the village of that name.

Potter's river flows by the partially-wooded hill of Ballykilavane and the Deputy's Pass. It makes its way into the Channel, at a short distance to the north of Brittas Bay.

Three-trout stream is a rivulet which gently glides near the beautiful village of Delgany into the sea.

Three-mile river, another rivulet, a few miles south of Wicklow, flowing into the main.

Vartry river rises in the south of the great Sugar Loaf mountain, and as it flows along divides the baronies of Newcastle and Ballincor. After receiving the tributaries of the Douce mountain in its progress towards the Devil's Glen, it forms there the celebrated waterfall, and passing through Ashford and Newrath Bridge, falls into the murrough of Wicklow.

Woodstock river, composed of the Glendaragh, Altadore, Mount Kennedy, and Woodstock streamlets, flows into the breaches situate between the Three-trout stream and Wicklow.

The elevations of the principal mountains in the county of Wicklow are in feet as follows :—

	Height.		Height.
Comaderry . . .	2,296	Mulloghchevaun .	2,783
Croghan Kinshella	1,985	Great Sugar Loaf	1,651
Croghan More . .	2,175	Rathcoran . . .	1,266
Douce	2,384	Readen	2,143
Keadeen	2,143	Slieveragh	1,560
Kippure	2,473	Table Mountain	2,302
Lugduff	2,148	Wet Mountain . .	1,753
Lugnaquilla . . .	3,039		

CHAPTER XIV.

Sir WILLIAM PETTY, who wrote in the reign of CHARLES II., estimated the population of Ireland, (about 1681,) at 1,100,000.

In 1731, while the Duke of Dorset was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the inhabitants were numbered, and it was found that the four provinces contained as follows :—

	Protestants.	R. Catholics.	Total.
Leinster	203,087.....	447,916	651,003
Munster	115,130.....	482,044	597,174
Ulster.....	360,632.....	158,028	518,660
Connaught.....	21,604.....	221,780	243,384
	<u>700,453</u>	<u>1,309,768</u>	<u>2,010,221</u>

According to the census for the year 1841, the numbers amount to 8,174,124.

Table showing the number of acres in the county of Wicklow ; the total number of inhabitants ; numbers respectively not having specified occupations ; numbers who can read and write ; who can read only, and

who can neither read or write, distinguishing the males and females; also, the total number of houses: as appears from report of the Commissioners appointed to take the census of Ireland for the year 1841, published in August, 1843. Since this return, the boundaries of the county have been altered, according to act of parliament, and it now contains 1,090 statute acres less.

Area in Statute Acres.	Total number of Males and Females.	Numbers not having specified occupations.		Numbers who can read and write.		Numbers who can read only.		Numbers who can neither read nor write.		Total number of houses.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
500,178	1841. 126,143	3555	25,906	23,147	15,921	1,033	14,872	21,401	24,169	19,931
	1831. 121,557									
	1821. 110,767									
										Constituency 1679.

Summary, by provinces, of the population in Ireland, and the areas of the provinces in statute acres, including Leinster, the province in which the county of Wicklow is situate.

Provinces.	Statute Acres	1841. Population.
Leinster	4,876,211	1,973,731
Munster	6,064,579	2,396,161
Ulster	5,475,438	2,386,373
Connaught	4,392,043	1,418,859
Total	20,808,271	8,173,124

CHAPTER XV.

In no part of Ireland has a disposition to inebriation among the peasantry more completely subsided, than in the county of Wicklow. Every measure the Legislature had taken to correct the use of spirits failed, but the prohibitions of FATHER MATHEW have been completely effective. There is now no fear of the power of whisky developing itself in breaking heads; so, if any reader of the *Illustrated Guide* should be desirous of enjoying the spirit of an Irish fair, the opportunity of gratifying his wish is afforded by consulting the annexed list.

The following official table of the number of gallons of spirits on which duty was paid for home consumption, from the year 1837, will show the effects of the temperance movement now in progress :—

	Gallons.	Gallons.
1837.....	11,235,635	
1838.....	12,296,342	1,060,707 increase
1839.....	10,815,709	1,480,633 decrease
1840.....	7,401,051	3,414,658 decrease
1841.....	6,485,443	915,608 decrease
1842.....	5,290,650	1,194,793 decrease

LIST OF FAIRS

IN THE

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

The Fair is held on Monday, if any of the following days fall on Sunday.

- ~~~~~
- Anghrim, June 22, November 22, December 20 and 26.
 Arklow, (Horses,) January 11, March 22, April 19, May 14,
 June 28, August 9, September 25, November 15.
 Ashford, April 27, June 24, September 8, December 16.
 Ballinacor, February 4, May 1, August 4, November 1.
 Ballinderry, April 21, May 16 and 29, August 21, October 29,
 November 6, December 2.
 Baltinglass, February 2, March 17, May 12, July 1, September
 12, December 8.
 Blessington, May 12, July 5, November 12.
 Bray, March 1, May 1, July 15, September 20, December 14.
 Calary, February 12.
 Carnew, February 16, April 1, July 1, August 17, October 1,
 November 16, December 13.
 Coolattin, February 26, May 26, August 26, November 26.
 Coolboy, February 1, March 15, April 26, June 21, July 26,
 September 27, October 25, December 13.
 Coolkenno, February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1.
 Crouroe, May 12, October 2.
 Dónard, May 4, August 12.
 Downs, January 12, May 4, August 5, November 12.
 Donnybrook, (County of Dublin,) August 26.

Dunlavin, March 1, May 20 and 23, July 14, August 21,
 October 24, November 30.
 Glendalough, June 3.
 Hollywood, February 1, May 3, August 1, November 1.
 Kilcoole, June 5, September 4.
 Kilranella, February 1.
 Kiltegan, March 19, April 24, May 16, June 23, July 26,
 September 1, November 14, December 20.
 Macreddin, June 5, November 12.
 Newcastle, April 1, July 10, September 1, December 21.
 Newtown Mount Kennedy, February 2, April 18, June 29, August
 15, October 29, December 21.
 Rathdrum, first Monday in every month, (Flannel,) February 9,
 April 5, May 25, July 5, August 31.
 Rathsallagh, September 4.
 Redcross, March 17, May 6, August 5.
 Shillelagh, January 14, March 8, May 6, July 20, September
 10, November 11.
 Stratford-on-Slaney, April 21, September 7.
 Tinnahely, January 4, February 7, March 22, April 19, May 8,
 June 4 and 28, July 19, August 7, September 6, October 4,
 November 7, December 13.
 Togher, January 3, (Cattle,) May 8, July 26, August 1, (Frieze,)
 September 5, (Frieze,) and 19, November 8, December 5,
 (Frieze.)
 Wicklow, March 28, May 1 and 25, August 12, November 25.

There is a resident Magistrate stationed at Baltinglass, and six
 stations of the Coast Guard along the coast. The staff of the
 County Militia is stationed at Arklow. The head quarters of the
 Constabulary, consisting of 203 men, officers included, are at
 Bray; those of the five districts, comprising thirty-two stations,
 there and at Baltinglass, Blessington, Rathdrum, and Tinnahely.

List of Post Towns, and their Penny Posts, in the county of Wicklow; also the Postmasters' Names, and the distance from Dublin in Irish miles.

Post Towns.	Postmasters' Names.	Miles.
Annamoe, P. P. to New-town Mount Kennedy.. }		
Arklow.....	William Murphy	40
Ashford	Alexander Hall	22
Baltinglass	William Condell	40
Ballymore Eustace, P. P. } to Blessington		
Blessington	Thomas Boothman ..	14
Bray.....	Mrs. C. Millar	10
Carnew.....	Richard Goodison ..	48
Delgany	Hugh Mc Lindon ..	15
Enniskerry	Eliza Buckley	10
Glaneely, P. P. to Ashford..		
Hacket's-town, P. P. to } Baltinglass		
Kiltegan, P. P. to Baltinglass		
Newbridge, P. P. to Rath- drum		
Newtown Mount Kennedy..	Patrick Lamb	17
Rathdrum	Joseph Walker	30
Stratford, P. P. to Baltinglass		
Tinnahely.....	Mary A. Morton....	42
Wicklow	Michael Ryrne....	24

MILITIA STAFF.

Colonel—Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William Acton, M.P.

Major—W. P. Holy, Leeson Street, Dublin.

Adjutant—Captain R. Butler.

Agents—Cane & Co., Dublin.

The Representatives, also the Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, Deputy Lieutenants, and other Official Authorities of the County of Wicklow, with their Residences, and Post Towns.

<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Post Towns.</i>
Lieut.-Col. William Acton Sir Ralph Howard, Bart.	West Aston Bushy Park	Rathdrum. Bray.
<i>Lieutenant.</i> Earl of Wicklow	Shelton Abbey ..	Arklow.
<i>Custos Rotulorum.</i> Earl of Meath	Kilrudderry	Bray.
<i>Deputy Lieutenants.</i> Earl of Rathdown..... Viscount Powerscourt .. Viscount Amiens Hon. Granville Levison } Proby } Sir Geo. F. Hudson, Bart. } Col. Sir Ralph Howard, } Bart., M.P. } Robert Gunn Conning- } ham, Esq. } Wm. Jones Westby, Esq. } Lieut.-Col. Acton, M.P. } Daniel Tighe, Esq. } John Syngé, Esq. } Wm. Wentworth Fitz- } william Hume, Esq. } James Wall, Esq. Robert Challoner, Esq... John Parnell, Esq. Edw. Symes Bayley, Esq. Henry Carrol, Esq. William Kemmis, Esq...	Charleville..... Powerscourt Glenart Castle .. Hollybrook Bushy Park NewtownMount } Kennedy.... } High Park West Aston Roseanna Glenmore Castle.. Humewood Knockrig Coolattin Park .. Avondale Ballyarthur Ballynure Ballynacor	Bray. Bray. Bray. Bray. Bray. NewtownMnt. Kennedy. Baltinglass. Rathdrum. Ashford. Ashford. Baltinglass. Baltinglass. Tinnahely. Rathdrum. Arklow. Baltinglass. Rathdrum.

MAGISTRATES' RESIDENCES AND POST TOWNS.

<i>Magistrates.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Post Town.</i>
Marquis of Downshire		
Earl of Miltown	Russborough ..	Blessington
Earl Fitzwilliam	Coolattin Park..	Tinnahely
Earl of Wicklow.....	Shelton Abbey..	Arklow
Earl of Rathdown	Charleville	Bray
Viscount Amiens		
Viscount Powerscourt.....	Powerscourt....	Bray
Lord Brabazon	Kilruddery	Bray
Hon. Edward Wingfield....	Cork Abbey....	Bray
Hon. Gran. Levison Proby..	Glenart Castle..	Arklow
Col. Sir Ralph Howard, Bart.	Busby Park	Bray
Sir Geo. F. Hodson, Bart. . .	Hollybrook	Bray
General Sir George Cockburn	Shanganagh	Bray
James Wall, Esq.	Knockrig	Baltinglass
Robert Sandys, Esq.	Dargle Cottage..	Enniskerry
Abraham Aug. Nixon, Esq..	Munny.....	Taltow
John Synge, Esq.	Glenmore Castle	Ashford
Robt. Gunn Cunningham, Esq.	Mount Kennedy.	{ Newtown Mnt. Kennedy
Thomas S. Dennis, Esq....	Fortgranite	Baltinglass
Thomas De Rinzy, Esq....	Cronyborn	Carnew
Wm. Truelock Bookey, Esq.	Derrybawn	Rathdrum
George Cummin, Esq.	Ballinroan	Baltinglass
Robert Francis Saunders, Esq.	Saunders' Grove.	Baltinglass
Lt.-Col. W. Acton, Esq., M.P.	West Aston	Rathdrum
General In. S. Saunders	Goldenfort	Baltinglass
Robert Holt Truell, Esq. ..	Clonmannon ..	Wicklow
James L. Audovin, Esq. ..	East Hill	{ Newtown Mnt. Kennedy
Captain Samuel Hoare	Lambarton	Arklow
John Dick, Esq.	Belfield.....	{ Newtown Mnt. Kennedy
Daniel Tighe, Esq.	Roseanna	Wicklow
John Hornidge, Esq.	Russelstown....	Blessington
George Bury, Esq.		Arklow
Thomas Mills King, Esq. ..	Kingston	Rathdrum
St. George Knudson, Esq....	Glendaragh	{ Newtown Mnt. Kennedy
W. W. F. Hume, Esq.	Humewood	Baltinglass
John Finemore, Esq.	Ballyward	Blessington
Arthur Jones, Esq.....	Killincarrick ..	Delgany
John Whelan, Esq.....	Rath.....	Tullow
James Browne, Esq.		Blessington

<i>Magistrates.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Post Towns.</i>
W. J. Westby, Esq.	High Park	Baltinglass
Joseph Dickson, Esq.....	Ballyfree	Ashford
Richard Hudson, Esq.	Springfarm	{ Newtown Mnt. Kennedy
Ralph J. Hope, Esq.	Urelands	Carnew
F. Henry Morton, Esq.	Foretown	Tinnahely
Right Hon. A. Richard Blake	Merrion Square.	Dublin
Thomas F. Kelly, Esq.	Lower Mount St.	Dublin
Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq...	Glencullen	
Charles John Tottenham, Esq.	Woodstock	{ Newtown Mnt. Kennedy
Edward Blake, Esq.	Ross Lodge	Wicklow
Henry Harrington Wall, Esq.	Bessina.....	Baltinglass
John James A. Leonard, Esq.	Claremont	Wicklow
Edward Grogan, Esq.....	Slaney Park....	Baltinglass
John Parnell, Esq.	Avondale	Rathdrum
Major William Beresford ..	Templecarrig ..	Delgany
Edward Symes Bayley, Esq.	Ballyarthur	Arklow
William Kemmis, Jun., Esq.	Ballycor	Rathdrum
John Nuttal, Esq.	Tilttower	{ Newtown Mnt. Kennedy
Henry John Segrave, Esq...	Kiltimon	
Arthur Rowley Symes, Esq..	Ballybeg	Rathdrum
William Wainwright Braddell	Ballingate.....	
Alex. S. Broomfield, Esq. ..	Hollywood	Ashford
Henry Carroll	Ballinure	Baltinglass
David Chas. Latouche, Esq.	Luggelaw.....	Bray
James Grattan, Esq.	Tinnechinah	Bray
Michael Phillips, Esq.	Roseanna Lodge.	Wicklow
Hibbert Newton, Esq.	Ballinglen	Tinnahely
Isaac Weld, Esq.	Ravenaswell	Bray
Thos. Johnston Barton, Esq.	Glendalough....	Annamoe
Henry Grattan, Esq., M.P..	Glenwood.....	Rathdrum
Richard H. Graydon, Esq...	Ballymorris	Bray
Ponsonby A. Moore, Esq. ..		Carnew
Joseph Pratt Tynte, Esq. ..	Tynte Park	Dundavin
Major John Westlake, Esq..	Westbrook	Wicklow
Michael Hudson, Esq.	Woodbrook	Wicklow
J. Dudley Oliver, Esq.	Cherrymount ..	Arklow
Alexander Mc Daniel, Esq..	Bornabrougha ..	Wicklow
George Hudson, Esq.	Templecarrig ..	Bray
Henry Gore, Esq.		Blessington
J. Joseph Byrne, Esq.	Kilpatrick	Arklow
F. Thorp Porter, Esq.	Wilmount	Rathfarham
Sir N. Fitzsimon	Eden Park	Stillorgan
James Magee, Esq.....	Leeson Street ..	Dublin
B. Warborton, Esq.....		Blessington

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Assistant Barrister—George Tomb, Esq., 21, Upper Temple Street, Dublin.

Clerk of the Crown—A. H. C. Pollock, Esq.

Deputy—William Curtis, Esq., 3, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Sessional Crown Solicitor—William F. Rogers, Esq., 29, Peter Street, Dublin.

Treasurer—John Revel, Jun., Esq., Seapark, Wicklow.

Secretary to the Grand Jury—M. Maingay, Esq., Wicklow.

County Surveyor—W. Hampton, Esq., Rathdrum.

Sub-Sheriff—Robert Courtney, Esq., Wicklow, and 81, Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin.

Coroners—R. Hudson, Esq., Seabank, Arklow; and Abraham Tate, Esq., Ballintegart, Rathdrum.

HOTEL CHARGES, POSTING, &c.

Post chaises, cars, and various other conveyances, public and private, are readily obtained in Dublin to all parts of the county of Wicklow, at the following unexceptionable fares: the mail, stage coaches, and caravans, which leave Dawson Street, Dawson Lane, and Harry Street, every morning, afternoon, and evening, pass through some of the most enchanting scenery in the county of Wicklow.

One shilling, per Irish mile, is the rate charged for posting by a chaise; and 6*d.*, 8*d.*, and 10*d.* by car, for one, two, and three or four persons, respectively; 3*d.* per mile is generally paid the post boys; and 2*d.* and 3*d.* the car drivers, according to the number of passengers.

The usual charges made at the Inns in the county of Wicklow are, for bed, 1*s.* 6*d.*; for breakfast, 1*s.* 6*d.*; dinner, 2*s.*; and tea, 1*s.*; gratuities to the servants, 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, which includes the waiter, chambermaid, and boots.

CHAPTER XVI.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

"The air is cut away before
And closes from behind."—COLERIDGE.

The Atmospheric Railway, now in operation between Kingstown and Dalkey, in conjunction with the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, is in progress of connecting Dublin with the county of Wicklow, at Bray. It may not be out of place, therefore, to give here a short description of the beautifully-simple apparatus, which has been made to connect a body inside a pipe or tube, directly acted upon by atmospheric power, with a train of carriages moving along exteriorly. This triumph of art has already induced the visits of many distinguished foreigners, who, after careful and prolonged investigations and repeated experiments, unite their concurrent opinions, with the most eminent and scientific engineers, in a perfect conviction of the practical utility of the invention. And as increased speed in travelling, additional safety, and cheapness, are numbered among its many advantages, the future prospects of railway conveyance may be considered greatly interested in the question.

The distinguishing characteristic of the Atmospheric Railway is the vacuum pipe, which is laid in the centre between the two rails. It is about fifteen inches in internal diameter, and made of cast iron, united in the

same manner as the gas or water pipes in the streets. On the top of the tube is a narrow opening, extending its whole length, which is closed with a valve for the purpose of rendering the tube air-tight, when required. This valve is a continuous piece of leather, on the upper and under sides of which plates of iron are rivetted. This continuous valve is hinged on one side to a projecting rib, and the other edge falls into a groove containing a mixture of bees'-wax and tallow, which, when melted, seals up the pipe, and makes it sufficiently air-tight for practical working. There is also a contrivance called the weather valve, for protecting the apparatus from the weather.

Within the pipe is the body directly acted upon by atmospheric pressure, called the piston, with a rod fourteen or fifteen feet in length. To this rod are attached rollers for opening the air-tight valve, at the rear of the piston as it advances along the pipe, to permit the connecting plate to pass along the narrow opening on the top of the tube.

The connecting plate is that portion of the apparatus which passes along the opening and connects the piston inside the tube, with the carriage moving externally. To this carriage is connected a copper heater, about five feet in length, heated with coke for the purpose of melting the wax, when the valve has been pressed down by the apparatus for that purpose.

The reader should bear in mind, that the moving force depends upon the difference of pressure before and behind the piston, and that the traction power depends on the sectional area of the pipe and amount of vacuum, or rarefaction created. The speed will be in proportion to the rapidity with which the air in front

of the progressing piston can be pumped out of the tube. This exhaustion is easily and nearly simultaneously carried on in the whole length of pipe, by means of the air pump, with which it is connected. A speed has been attained of fifty or sixty miles per hour, and even eighty, with a single carriage; at this rapid rate, the sealing, by means of the coke in the copper heater, was perfectly performed.

As the piston travels along the interior of the pipe, there are two small rollers lifting up the air-tight valve, which, when the connecting plate has passed, is allowed gradually to fall into the groove again by corresponding rollers, and is firmly pressed down into its right position by an upper roller. The long heater follows, and melting the wax, (shown at c in figure 2,) reseals the pipe.

The pipe at the higher end is connected with a large air pump, worked by a stationary engine at Dalkey, for the purpose of exhausting it, and thereby causing a pressure at the opposite end.

The train of travelling carriages being attached to the piston by the intervention of the connecting plate, and the air being pumped out of the tube, it is manifest, that if the pressure be sufficiently great on the piston, the carriages must go forward along the rails. Thus the train moves; the driving car or piston carriage opens the sealed valve; the apparatus for this purpose again presses the valve into its proper channel; the heater follows, and seals it up; the engine continues to work the air pump to maintain the partial vacuum; the train arrives at its destination; and the pipe is ready sealed for a repetition of the same process.

The return voyage is performed without any power,

save that of gravitation. The carriages convey themselves down the line, and the piston, not being needed in the descending journey, is placed outside. This contrivance saves a needless working of the valves. On such an incline, (an average of one in one hundred and fifteen, in some parts much steeper,) a rate probably of twenty to thirty miles an hour is easily effected.

The electric telegraph, by which signals can be transmitted with the speed of light itself, is to be a companion of the Atmospheric Railway.

Were the valves and engines perfectly air-tight, a single stationary engine would give power to a line of one thousand miles as easily as to a line of one mile; but as the leakage necessarily increases with the length of the longitudinal valve, and on a long line a great part of the power of the engine would be wasted on overcoming the new leakage, this practical mechanical difficulty must set limits to the length of the line, which each stationary engine serves, and involves the necessity of having engines at certain intervals.

M. MALLÉT, Inspector-General of Public Works in France, who was sent specially by the French government to study the system of Atmospheric Railroads at Kingstown, has furnished a report, in which he states the advantages of the Atmospheric Railroads to be, that all danger of accidents from fire is avoided; that there is an almost impossibility of the carriages running off the line, and an utter impossibility of a collision between two trains; that one of the principal advantages of this system consists in its preventing the necessity of leveling the soil according to the present method; and he demonstrates, by a comparative calculation of the expense of

the two systems, that the atmospheric plan offers an economy of £2,000 British, a mile. M. MALLET examines all the objections raised against the atmospheric system, and this distinguished mathematician, asserting that none of them are insurmountable, concludes his report by recommending the French government to make a trial of the atmospheric system, which is generally believed will be carried into effect.

One advantage of the continuous valve is, that as it is lifted up by the connecting bar, it affords an entrance for the air to act upon the piston, and propel it along the tube. Had the air no admission but at the end of the tube, much power would be lost. The friction of the working parts on the Dalkey Line is scarcely perceptible.

The power lost by the leakage is inversely, as the speed of the train, for the faster the piston passed along, the less time the pipe would be under exhaustion, and, consequently, the less time would the leakage exist. Experiments show that five horses' power would sufficiently overcome the leakage of one mile upon the 15 inch main. On a line worked by locomotive engines, an increase in the velocity of the train, from 25 to 30 miles per hour, is attended with a *loss* of more than half the effective power of the engine.

It is difficult to appreciate fully the simplicity and beauty of the means invented for stopping a train. Whenever it becomes necessary to stop or retard the carriages, in addition to the use of a common break, a valve in the travelling-piston may be opened by the guard or conductor of the train, whereby the external air being admitted in advance of the piston, into the exhausted portion of the pipe, the propelling power is at once destroyed. The barometer, which the engine-

man has continually before his eyes, ever indicates the power he is exerting over the piston, and the increased or diminished velocity of the train is perfectly known to him by the rising and falling of the mercury. The barometer, also, is an instrument which it requires very little instruction to understand and make use of.

As the Atmospheric Railway must prove a new source of benefit to mankind, it should be remembered, not without gratitude, that to Messrs. PIM, CLEGG, and SAMUDAS, we owe its first encouragement and adoption. To those gentlemen great credit is due for the skill, talent, and enterprising perseverance displayed in the construction of the Kingstown and Dalkey Railway, and for improving many of the details of working. It is impossible to estimate the change, which a large system of railroads intersecting Ireland would produce, by exciting the energies of the population, and stimulating productions ; and as Ireland has been foremost in the present instance to overcome obstacles, her claim is especial to share in the national benefit.

We have a new and astonishing application of power opened to us, and it is impossible to anticipate all the important results to which this may lead. The atmospheric pressure removes the grand difficulty in mountainous countries, where the momentum acquired from descents is available for succeeding ascents, and the difficulties in the one system become facilities in the other. In Central India, where railroads to connect the capitals have become almost indispensable, both in a military and in a political point of view, the difficulty of collecting depôts of coal is also obviated ; and we may soon expect to see a railway connecting Bombay and Calcutta, under the auspices of Government and

the new Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge. On a late occasion, Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons, "That the public and the Government are not to be precluded from availing themselves of any suggested improvement or invention of science : if new discoveries are made applicable to cheap conveyances the public will avail itself of them. What may be attempted by means of the atmospheric railroad, it is difficult to conjecture ; but he knew that those who have witnessed its exhibition near Dublin, have returned with changed opinions, as to its applicability."

Mr. Brunel states, "That having satisfied himself as to the advantages which this plan of motive power affords, he recommends its adoption on the Gravesend and Chatham Line, (to which he is engineer,) both as a means of keeping the capital within a very moderate compass, and increasing the profits by a reduced charge of working."

Mr. Cubitt, like Mr. Brunel, of the highest reputation, and remarkable for being one of the most cautious in his profession, introduced the atmospheric power into the London, Croydon, and Epsom Railway. The Committee of the House of Commons, (Lord Howick, Chairman,) after the most rigid investigation into the respective merits of the two competing systems, the atmospheric and locomotive, and after examination of the eminent engineers, Messrs. Brunel, Cubitt, Samuda, and Gibbons, whose united testimony, in favour of the atmospheric principle, was opposed by Mr. Stephenson, decided on the 23rd of May, instant, to adopt the atmospheric system from London to Epsom.

Mr. Brunel, in his evidence before the Committee, stated, "That carriages may be constructed in a totally

different manner from those now in use; they may be made to run much more smoothly, and lighter; therefore, smoothness, and the absence from noise, will render travelling much more agreeable than the present manner, and much more safe. He had no doubt that they could go 60 miles an hour. He proposed it on the Croydon and Chatham Line, advised a Line between Genoa and Turin to be laid down on that principle over a steep part of the Appenines, and very probably might recommend it to the directors of the South Devon Line."

Genius and science know no country; and France, Russia, Prussia, Austria,* Bavaria, and even Spain, through their eminent engineers, have pronounced in favour of the atmospheric propulsion.

Irishmen are again in progress of demonstrating the atmospheric system on a larger scale than the Dalkey Railway could afford. A committee of 15 gentlemen, of the highest character and standing in Ireland, have arranged with the directors of the Grand Canal Company, to form an Association for laying down a Line of Railway, upon the atmospheric system, for about 20 miles on the canal banks, from Dublin to Salins, near Naas, where tributary railways could conveniently branch off in various directions.

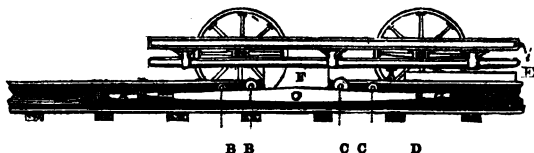
The complete success, and uninterrupted transit on the Dalkey Line are producing most beneficial results, and have set at rest all doubt as to the practicability of

* A company has been formed to construct an Atmospheric Railroad between Vienna and Huttelsdorf, by Hiertzing and Miedberg, on the left bank of the Wein. The expense will be 1,200,000 florins, (3,000,000 f.) The shares, 10,000 florins each, were disposed of the day the prospectus was published.

the system. There was £45 received on the Dalkey Railway on the 12th May, which, at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, the average fare, gives on that day 4,320 travellers. The conveyance of upwards of 100,000 persons, without a single accident, must subdue misgivings, and overcome the prejudices of locomotive engine supporters, whose interests seem to clash with this new principle of propulsion. A principle, thus realized in practice, approved of by the leading engineers, who personally investigated the matter, preferred by the deliberate decision of a Committee of the House of Commons, and in favour of which the Prime Minister of England has expressed himself so warmly in Parliament, cannot any longer be termed an experiment, but be adopted as one of the most remarkable improvements of the age.

A reference to the annexed figures 1, 2, and 3, will make the working of the apparatus quite intelligible, and assist the reader in comprehending its structure.

Fig. 1.



Longitudinal section of the Vacuum Pipe, and side view of the Driving Carriage attached to the Piston.

A The piston seen travelling in the direction of the arrow.

B B Two small rollers, lifting up the air-tight valve as the piston advances.

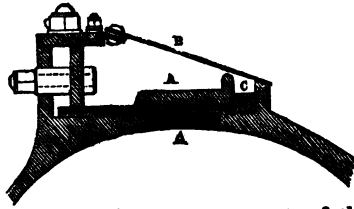
C C Two small corresponding rollers, which allow the valve to fall gradually into the groove again when the connecting plate F has passed.

D The upper roller, which firmly presses down the valve into its right position again.

E The heater to melt the wax, shown at C in *Fig. 2*.

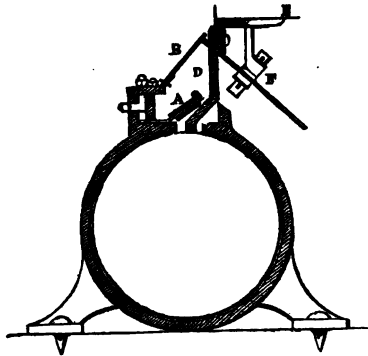
F The connecting plate; and

G The weight to counterbalance the piston.

Fig. 2.

Transverse section of the upper part of the Vacuum Pipe when the valves are closed.

A A is the air-tight valve;
 B the weather valve; and
 C the composition of wax and tallow, or other suitable ingredients.

Fig. 3.

Transverse section of the Vacuum Pipe, with the valves open.

A The air-tight valve.
 B The weather valve.
 D The connecting plate.
 E Part of the driving carriage.
 F Roller to open the weather valve.

FINIS.





